THE CARPENTER.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

VOLUME I. ST. LOUIS, MAY, 1881. NUMBER 1.

THE CARPENTER.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BY THE

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE

Carpenters and Joiners' National Union.

TERMS:—Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid.

Send all moneys and correspondence to

P. J. McGUIRE,

911 N. 19th St., St. Louis, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, MAY, 1881.

NOTICE.

Owing to the low price of yearly subscribers, some will find it difficult to send us single subscriptions by mail. To obviate this, a club can be formed and the money sent by money order or registered letter.

TAKE a postal and correspond with us on the measures we advocate in this journal.

A NATIONAL union of carpenters and joiners means a more uniform standard of wages throughout the country.

LOCAL unions without a national organization are like carpenters outside of a union—one works for one price, and the other for fifty per cent less.

WHAT would the cigar makers, iron molders, iron and steel workers, locomotive engineers, and all the strong unions do were they without a national union?

DONATIONS, subscriptions and all moneys sent to sustain this monthly will be the best means to aid the work of national organization.

LABOR is the foundation of all capital and the mother of all civilization and progress, and therefore has an eternal claim upon the value and profits of its own productions.

IT is ridiculous to call out police and soldiers to suppress strikes. Society is held together not by soldiers and armed force, but by ideas--the faith which each man has in some principle other than brute force.

THE Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners is a strong international union, with headquarters in England. It has several branches in this country, and they always work in harmony with the local carpenters' unions.

WE are pained to know there are two conflicting organizations of carpenters in Chicago and a few other places. The interests of labor suffer greatly through such differences. Were there a strong national union, one organization of the trade would be all we need in each city.

IN New York city an energetic agitation is going on among the organized trades for a half-holiday on Saturday. The movement has been successful in everal European cities, and is worthy of doption in our own country.

PROSPECTUS.

For this number of THE CARPENTER we make no apology. The reasons for its publication are so urgent that its advent, no doubt, will be gladly welcomed by the journeymen carpenters.

Other organized trades, such as the iron molders, cigar makers, granite cutters, locomotive engineers, and a host more, have their monthly trade journals. Why should not the journeymen carpenters have a monthly devoted to them? It is true that there are several monthlies published in the interest of the trade, but not one of them touches the question of most concern to us—the question of organization, more pay and shorter hours.

For years the carpenters of the whole country have been disorganized and without any common understanding. The 300,000 men of the trade have been at the mercy of a few thousand contractors and boss builders. This year life has again pervaded our craft, and the men have reorganized their disbanded unions. To sustain these unions and strengthen them, to organize new ones, and to bring all together in one national trade organization is the object of this journal.

We propose to advocate the interests of the journeymen carpenters and joiners.

We shall inculcate the principles of labor organization, believing as we do, that without organization the carpenters' trade would become the prey of unfair bosses, and the journeymen would be reduced to poverty and want.

We will strive to uplift the standard of workmanship in the craft and keep our readers fully informed on all discoveries and matters of practical interest to the trade. For that purpose we will devote a department to technical carpentry, and we hope to soon be able to publish diagrams and designs to illustrate the subjects.

Our trade reports from various cities, rate of wages, etc., will be gleaned from reliable sources. Correspondence from local unions will form one of the features of our journal.

Carpenters! This journal is published by the Carpenters and Joiners Unions of St. Louis, and we desire to make it your own journal. When a National Convention is held it will then become the organ and property of the national organization.

How many unions are willing to assist in this work? This is a movement for the benefit of the whole trade. We have no doubt the local unions will show spirit enough to share some of the expenses, and that their members will step to the front and subscribe for this journal.

OUR GERMAN DEPARTMENT.

We have given place to a German department in this issue, that we might reach those of our craft who are Germans and unacquainted with the language of the land. As they comprise an overwhelmingly large element of the trade, and in this and other cities hosts of them are active in organizing carpenters' unions, we think it no more than right to give them a hearing.

ORGANIZE A NATIONAL UNION.

For years the carpenters and joiners of the United States have been either disorganized, or banded together in isolated local unions; no understanding between them, with one scale of wages in one city, and often a lower scale of wages in adjoining cities.

Hence it was that when the panic came, piece-work was instituted, wages reduced and the hours of labor increased. The occasion was too much for local unions, and after many ineffectual struggles, they one by one disbanded. During this time the iron moulders, printers, bricklayers, and a few trades, kept up their national unions and suffered but little compared with the carpenters.

In the present age there is no hope for workingmen outside of organization. Without a trades union, the workman meets the employer at a great disadvantage. The capitalist has the advantage of past accumulations; the laborer, unassisted by combination, has not. Knowing this, the capitalist can wait, while his men, without funds, have no other alternative but to submit. But with organization the case is altered; and the more wide-spread the organization, the better. Then the workman is able to meet the employer on equal terms. No longer helpless and without resources, he has not only his union treasury, but the moneys of sister unions to support him in his demands.

The learned professions have their unions, for the avowed purpose of elevating their calling. Manufacturers have also discovered the benefits of united, in place of divided, action, and they have numberless unions, local and national. In various cities we find mechanics' exchanges composed of boss builders. They look to each other's common interests. Shall we not profit by these lessons? If the strong combine, why should not the weak?

Carpenters, you have spent years to learn your trade; you have to furnish many tools; you lose a great deal of working time; you are continually subject to perils of life and limb, and to the exposures of climate. Is your severe labor worth no more than a bare existence? Should you have naught but a beggarly pittance? It is a shame to think that carpenters in some cities have to work for $1 75 or $2 a day. If the carpenters were organized and banded together all over the country they would command more consideration.

We must have a national union, embracing every competent carpenter, and founded on a basis as broad as the land in which we live. Single-handed we can accomplish very little; but united, there is no power of wrong we cannot defy.

A national union will bring an understanding between the various cities, and will lead to uniform and higher wages generally.

This spring, some cities with good organizations have had the courage to demand higher wages than others. But there is danger that the high wages will tempt carpenters to come from the cheaper cities. Hence, every city should be organized, and the wages of all advanced to a uniform standard.

With a National Union the local unions can act in conjunction and in strikes assist each other financially. Men will not then rush so readily from one city to another and fill the places of their brothers on a strike. The state of trade in each city will be thoroughly known and the occurrence of a strike will be announced instantly. We can then maintain a monthly journal devoted to our organization; but, best of all, strikes will be less in number, for employers will then fear to oppose us.

For these and a score of reasons we appeal to you to help us organize a National Union of Carpenters and Joiners. The St. Louis unions, impressed with the necessity of such a movement, have elected a provisional committee of five to arrange for a national convention of the trade in some central city. They ask your co-operation.

Let this appeal be read in your local unions. Then vote on it, and send the result to the provisional committee. Remember the expense so far has been borne by the St. Louis unions. All we ask is that you shall rise up and help this grand work, which will uplift the carpenters of America.

IT is said that in Bulgaria, if a building falls and kills or seriously injures any one the architect who designed and superintended the structure is imprisoned until it is shown beyond doubt that the accident was not the result of ignorance, carelessness or cupidity on his part.

TO CARPENTERS' UNIONS.

You can find no better way to build up your unions than to circulate this paper among non-union men. THE CARPENTER will be furnished to local unions at the low price of $2 per hundred, or 300 for five dollars. Send in your orders for the June number.

STRIKES.

Strikes should not be undertaken without thorough organization. To strike first and organize afterward is ill-advised and the wrong way to work. Many a defeated strike can trace the cause of its failure to the want of a strong union. With thorough organization many a strike has been saved. Employers are generally very reluctant to oppose their workmen when they find the latter organized. And the better the national organization, the stronger the local union.

CARPENTERS desiring to form local unions can be furnished with a copy of Constitution and By-Laws by addressing the office of this journal.

THE CARPENTER will be issued on the 10th of each month. Subscribe for it!

A LITTLE help from our friends and from local unions, and the next number will be enlarged to eight pages.

LOCAL carpenters unions should take up the question of National Union and act upon it.

THE CARPENTER.

ST. LOUIS, MAY, 1881.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Local unions of carpenters and joiners should instruct their secretaries to correspond with us on the subject of National Union. Address P. J. McGuire, 911 N. 19th St., St. Louis, Mo. Per order

ST. LOUIS CARPENTERS AND JOINERS UNIONS.

CAN THERE BE HARMONY?

How often we hear talk about harmony or identity of interests between the laborer and capitalist. That there should be harmony between the two is something we do not deny; but it will only be when the man of labor becomes the capitalist. At present there is a bitter antagonism between laborer and capitalist, as evidenced in strikes on one hand and "lock-outs" on the other. If the interests of laborer and capitalist are identical, why is not the workingman as free to place his own price upon his own labor as the capitalist is to say what interest or profit he shall have upon money invested? But the capitalists deny this; yet they and their tools are the first to prate about "identity of interests."

The truth is, capitalists employ labor for the amount of profit they can make, and workingmen labor for the amount of wages received. These interests are consequently as antagonistic as the rival interests of the buyer who buys at the lowest rate and the seller who sells at the highest price. They are two distinct classes, whose interests are as widely separated as the poles. On the one side employers are interested because of profit to keep down the price of labor, while on the other side the workmen are justified on account of self-interest to keep up wages.

If workmen and capitalists are copartners why do they not share equally in the profits? Why does capital take the best of the table and leave labor to pick up the crumbs? Why does capital roll in affluence and power while labor eks out a meagre existence in poverty and want? Are these the evidences of identity of interests, or are they not the ear-marks of an antagonism, an irrepressible conflict of interests?

The capitalists are ever watchful of their interests—ever ready to make everything bend to their desires. Then why should not workingmen be equally watchful of their interests, equally ready to take advantage of every circumstance to secure good wages and social elevation?

PIECE WORK.

One of the greatest injuries to workmen in the building trades is the system of piece work or sub-contracting. Along with that, it is a grievous loss to the contractor. *Carpentry and Building* for March and April takes hold of this subject, and in a matter-of-fact way, shows very clearly that sub-contracting is attended with many disadvantages. Contractors are rapidly learning that it pays better for them to control the entire work of a building, buying their own material and hiring the labor necessary to complete it under their own supervision. Piece work encourages botching and is a fraud on the owner of the building. No better system can prevail than that of day's work. By hiring competent foremen in each branch, the work is better performed and the workman is not "sweated" out of his proper wages. Carpenters should always discourage piece work.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

Every time we attempt to organize a union or make a demand for wages, we are confronted by the cry: "Supply and demand will fix your wages and your unions can't stop it!" This terrible ogre of the "dismal science" has become a scare-crow for the political economists to frighten workmen into submission. The theory that these sophists advance is: *When work is plenty and labor scarce, wages will be high; and when work is scarce and labor plenty, wages will be low.*

Let us examine this theory: If this "law of supply and demand" be true, labor is subject to the same rules that regulate the price of pork, cotton, or other articles of commerce. The prices of these commodities rise and fall each day in proportion to the supply. By the same rule *the price of labor should rise and fall each day* in accord with the demand, and thus the price would be nicely adjusted. Yet at the very first stagnation in business wages are at once reduced: but who ever heard of a corresponding advance on the return of good times?

Even the capitalists have their own combinations to affect prices and control supply and demand. This so-called eternal and immutable law has again and again been set aside by boards of trade, coal exchanges, and like organizations. Still their members are loudest in condemning trades unions, and pronounce our efforts futile. We may ask till doomsday for an advance in wages, and wait for a hundred years thereafter for the operation of supply and demand, and we will never get reasonable wages without organization. No matter how much the increase of rent, or how high the cost of living, individually our demands will be unheeded until we orgapize and collectively compel the capitalists to yield all that we justly ask.

FEDERATION OF BUILDING TRADES.

Some years ago when trades unions were flourishing, the building trades of New York and other cities each had their "Building Trades League," or some similar organization. The idea of such an organization was to unite more closely the men in the various building trades. Often the carpenter is thrown into contact with the stone-cutter, mason, bricklayer, painter, etc., and work on the same building. For want of definite understanding, a union carpenter frequently works on a job with "scabs" of the other trades, and *vice versa*. But by federating these trades they can be of wonderful help to each other. And best of all, the date of strikes will be arranged without one trade coming in conflict with the other. The St. Louis building trades have organized on this plan. Other cities should adopt it.

BOTCHES.

We heartily commend the following from the *Builder and Woodworker:*

"No trade is so pestered by quacks, botches and pretenders, as that of the carpenter and joiner. Go where you may, the ubiquitous botch with his briar-root saw, battered jack-plane and defective square, is on hand, ready to undertake the erection of a back fence or State court house. Gifted with a mind that rises above the ordinary concerns of life, he looks with contempt on the man who has "fooled" away his time learning a trade, or who fritters away his employers' time making good joints and lasting work."

It is just for that very reason we need to have our craft thoroughly organized, so we can guard against the inroads of botches. Without organization the dignity of our trade will sink through the cupidity of unfair employers, who care but little for good workmen.

SOLIDARITY OF LABOR.

That workingmen have a unity of interests is now generally admitted. The dismal day when one branch of labor looked with scorn upon another and denominated it inferior has passed. Workingmen everywhere rapidly recognize that true fraternity, which places the mechanic and the laborer, shoulder to shoulder in organization to mutually assist each other. And thus will the sovereignty of labor be established. Much of this good work is due to the wholesome effects of trades assemblies, where delegates from the manifold branches of labor assemble and jointly legislate for each others' good. Those who formerly knew naught of each others needs and cared less, are drawn together by the bonds of collective interest. There, in these trades assemblies, the carpenter, the tailor, the stone-cutter and printer, and all branches of trade are represented. They are all wrapped up in each others' welfare. And when one is attacked all are ready to rush to the rescue. In the St. Louis Trades Assembly, a resistance fund is being organized, which will be used to sustain any trade on a strike in this city. This fund will be a certain part of the monthly dues in each union, and kept in the treasury of that local union, subject to the call of the Trades Assembly. This will prove very effective. Employers will then hesitate before daring to fight a trade union with the combined treasuries of other unions at its back. Wherever there is a Trades Assembly the carpenters unions should join it. If there is none then take steps to make one.

SHORTER HOURS.

Nothing seems to act so much as an irritant to the tender nerves of some as the question of shorter hours of daily labor. The *American Architect* of the 16th ult. takes up this question and treats it in a truly characteristic manner. In the most melancholy style, it bewails the fact that in some few cities this spring, the journeymen carpenters have demanded the eight hour system. And this is denounced as "a desire to spend two-thirds of their precious time in idleness."

The *American Architect* is not aware workingmen have learned that their labor is their only capital, and the only way to make it more valuable is to husband the time it is used. Furthermore, by shortening the hours of labor, work will be furnished those who now for want of work spend two-thirds of their precious time in idleness and hunger.

But, says the *Architect*, the success of the eight hour cause would be a disappointment to the workmen themselves. And the reason assigned for such mental pyrotechnics is:

"Men do less work when their wages are higher than when the pay is lower, and less work is done in a day's work of eight hours than in four-fifths of a ten hour day * * * and thus the increased wages for reduced hours of labor would so increase the price of labor as to destroy the market for it."

This indeed would be dreadful! If workmen get the eight hour system it will make labor so dear that it will be thrown idle—nobody will want it. That is the theory of the *American Architect*. If that be true then in those countries where labor works the longest hours and gets the least pay, there ought to be the most active demand for workingmen. And instead of flocking away from those countries to come to America, the tide of emigration should turn back and bring us to the paradise of steady work with prolonged hours and diminished wage. But for all that we hold a reduction of the hours of a labor would be no disappointment. On the contrary the reduction of hours and consequent increase of wages would be beneficial. The leisure time would stimulate thought and develop tastes and desires that overworked men can never have. This would increase consumption and build new markets for labor to supply these elevated tastes. Man was not born for a mere brutish existence of work and eat and sleep. There is something higher or else civilization is a farce! The fruits of labor and the results of invention are intended alone for the pampered few. The toiling, struggling workers of the world now begin to demand more of the world's comforts, which they have largely produced.

Mr. *Architect*, you may howl about the terrors of "increased wages for reduced hours of labor." Nevertheless it is just what the workers want; and the question is, have we a moral right to it? This is not denied. But objection is raised that men will do vastly less work per hour under the eight hour system. To this we reply that machinery has been invented for man's benefit, and it is intended that these new industrial forces will perform the labor while man reaps the benefits in shorter hours of toil. And at the same time the material wealth of the world will in no measure be lessened.

TO ADVERTISERS.

THE CARPENTER circulates in every town and city of the United States, and is an excellent advertising medium. Hardware merchants, tool manufacturers, etc., will find this a splendid opportunity to advertise their wares. For advertising rates, apply to

P. J. McGUIRE,
911 N. 19th St., St. Louis, Mo.

OLDEN TIMES.

Many writers claim priority for the carpenter in the history of architecture. The further back we look towards man's primitive state, the more the use of wood is seen to prevail over that of stone, brick and all other building materials. The quality of carpenters' work which has lasted for hundreds of years in Europe was probably due to the organization or brotherhood to which carpenters belonged. Every corporation had jurors selected from masters with ten years' experience. It was their duty to examine all wood before it could be used, and the use of any other subjected the offender to heavy fines.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

CLEVELAND, O., May 2.—Our first meeting, April 23, was an immense success; the hall was hardly large enough to accommodate the 500 carpenters present. Great interest was manifested. At this meeting 140 men signed the roll to form a union; and this in spite of some "one-horse" builders, who tried to break up the meeting. There is a bosses' union in this city called "The Builders' Board of Exchange." Prior to our organization these bosses had the question of advanced wages under consideration and laid it on the table. But the very day after we had advertised our first mass meeting, the prominent builders called a meeting and there magnanimously tendered us an advance of twenty-five cents per day, which gives us an average of $2.25 per day.

This was done of course with an intent to take the bottom out of our movement. Yet with all such liberality we are not happy! We are now nearly 200 strong, and fully organized. We favor a National Union of carpenters and joiners. Through such a union many things can be accomplished and great results secured. We propose to work for THE CARPENTER; it is something the trade needs very badly. Yours truly,

E. MADDOX.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 1.—The carpenters and joiners of the city have a union, 250 strong. There is also a branch of the amalgamated carpenters, numbering fifty men. Both organizations co-operate on all questions of wages and trade interest. We hope soon to move for higher wages.

Our union unanimously voted to tender the St. Louis Carpenters and Joiners' Unions a hearty vote of thanks for the interest you manifest in organizing a national union. Such an organization would be a glorious thing, and we indorse it heartily.

Yours, &c.,

J. M. HOUSE.

BOSTON, MASS., April 28.—We have just commenced organizing a society of carpenters. Only had three meetings, and have now over one hundred members; new ones joining at every meeting. Our organization is known as the Carpenters' League. We propose to change the name at an early date. We are for a national union.

JOHN L. DICKSON.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., April 27.—The carpenters are making an effort to organize and demand an advance in wages. We desire to join with other local unions in a national organization. Our union promises to be vigorous. FRANK AUGBURN.

DETROIT, MICH., April 29.—On April 1, demanded a general advance of twenty-five cents per day, and obtained it after a short strike, except in a few instances where a compromise was accepted. We are very glad to know some steps are being taken to form a national union. That is something all carpenters should work for.

THOS. GREENWOOD.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Monday last, the carpenters strike for $3.25 a day occurred. There are some 7,000 employed in and around the city. The union has 2,400 members, all of whom came out. In two days, all but 400 had gone back to work at the advance demanded. About 100 employing carpenters have acceded to the demand. The others will be compelled to pay the advance, as the contracts now on hand will take all the men that can be obtained to finish their jobs on time. "A CHIP."

CHICAGO, ILL., May 3.—An agitation is going on here for uniform and increased wages. Union carpenters on North Side are getting $3 per day and work nine hours on Saturday. The Amalgamated Carpenters co-operate with us on all trade matters. We have several unions of carpenters, and the membership is rapidly increasing. Count us in for a National Union.

E. J. S.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—Great activity is felt in the building trades, and the carpenters are not behind hand. Four hundred of us met in the southern portion of the city on 30th ult. and May 1st, and struck for $2.50 a day. The result was, 1,200 out of 4,000 carpenters in the city fell into line, and the strike was a success. Our union is growing splendidly and indorses the idea of a National Union. "JACK PLANE."

What We Have Done.

Since the reorganization of the Carpenters and Joiners Union in this city, two years ago, we have accomplished a wondrous work. Without union the carpenters of St. Louis three years ago in most cases were working piece work, ten to sixteen hours a day, for $1.25 to $2 per day, and very few at the latter price. We were in a shocking condition! A few carpenters met and organized; we procured a charter from the state government, and in six months we had three branch unions working together, under one jurisdiction. On April 1, 1880, we struck for $2.50 a day, and against piece work, and succeeded. That same season we demanded to quit at 5 o'clock on Saturdays, and that was granted. When winter came we decided to suffer no reduction of wages for short days; that the wages be $2.50 per day, whether we worked nine or nine and one-half hours per day. This we also obtained. This spring we struck for $3 per day, and in two weeks 112 firms yielded, and this rate of wages prevails except in southern part of city. On June 1st we propose to carry our demands in that portion of St. Louis. And in the meanwhile we ask all carpenters to steer clear of here until our troubles are fully settled. We are taking steps to establish a permanent intelligence office or labor bureau for carpenters, so that when strangers come into the city we can provide jobs for them at current wages, and not allow them to offer themselves for less than $3 per day. We also take care of our sick and disabled members, and help each other procure employment. Union has done so much for us that we wish the world to know it. Fraternally,

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS UNIONS,
of St. Louis.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MODERN ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNS AND DETAILS.—Complete in ten parts. Price one dollar per part. BICKNELL & COMSTOCK, Publishers, 194 Broadway, New York.

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CARPENTRY AND BUILDING.—Published monthly, 83 Reade street, New York. For sale at all leading book stores; price 10 cents per copy.

This admirable journal is invaluable to all carpenters and joiners who desire to advance themselves in the technical work of the craft.

BUILDER AND WOOD WORKER.—A monthly published at 176 Broadway, N. Y. Price 15 cents per number. Ask your bookseller for it.

For wood-workers no better publication is in the market. It is ably edited, and contains original plates, designed with great care.

TRADE REPORTS.

[This department relates to the carpenter trade only. We invite correspondence from the craft in all sections of the country. Take a postal card and send us the rate of wages, condition of trade, hours of labor, and any other matters of interest. Communications, to secure insertion, must reach us prior to the 10th of each month.]

All the building trades are busy. Reports from every city mark this one of the best seasons in eight years. The carpenters are all at work except in cases where the work is not far enough advanced.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Extremely busy; $2.75 to $3 per day; prospects of advance. Union organized.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.—On 2d inst. demanded $2.25, and got it; formerly had $2. No union.

FALL RIVER, MASS.—Held meeting on 3d inst. to consider question of a raise. Now get $2.50.

LANSINGBURGH, N. Y.—Good union; $3 to $3.50 per day.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Organizing branch unions rapidly. Gained strike for $3 a day—an advance of fifty cents.

BOSTON, MASS.—Average $2.50; propose to ask more. Union recently formed.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.—On 7th inst held meeting; organized a union; $2.25 to $2.50 ruling prices; will soon ask an increase.

PATERSON, N. J.—May 2d, demanded $2.50; compromised at $2.25; formerly got $1.75;. Union organizing; will strike for $2.50 at an early date.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—$2.25 to $2.50 per day; same wages in Alleghany City. Pittsburgh union weak.

HILLSDALE, MICH.—Strike on 3d inst. for $2.50 successful. No union.

DENVER, COL.—Wages $3 per day. Union recently organized.

BELLEVILLE, ILL.—Organized this spring; $2.25 to $2.75 per day.

DETROIT, MICH.—Average $2 per day; some $2.25 to 2.50. Good season. Union organized.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Strike on April 1st for $3 per day successful, excepting southern part of city. Work nine hours on Saturdays; strong union. Will strike in southern part on June 1st.

TOLEDO, O.—Has a union; $2 to 2.50.

PORTLAND, OREGON.—Carpenters in good demand on bridge work; $3 to $3.50 on Northern Pacific R. R.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.—Organized lately; $2 to $2.75. Will strike June 1st.

CLEVELAND, O.—Wages $2.25, formerly $1.75 to $2. Union recently started.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—$1.75 to $2.50 per day. Well organized.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Average, $1.75; some $2.50. Just organizing.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Wages, $2.25. Has a union; will soon demand more.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Since May 1st got $2.50; propose to ask $2.75. Perfecting strong organization.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—From $1.75 to $2.25; lately formed union. Will strike for $2.50.

CINCINNATI, O.—Strike for $2.50 not entirely settled; 600 men were still out on May 2d. Union in good trim.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Union men get $3.00 per day. On North Side union men work only nine hours on Saturdays. Non-unionists work for $2.50, Several organizations of carpenters.

NEW YORK.—Union wages $3 25. Over 2,000 men in the union. Agitation for eight hours in progress.

NEWARK, N. J.—$2.75 to $3 per day.

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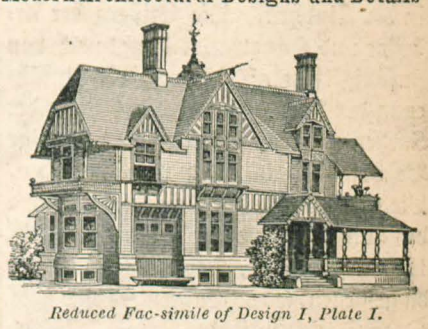

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WORKSHOP NOTES.

HOW TO USE OIL STONES.—Instead of oil, which thickens and makes the stones dirty, a mixture of glycerine and alcohol is used by many.

TO STRAIGHTEN SHAFTING.—To strighten a wooden shaft, take hard, seasoned lumber and dovetail it into the shaft at the crookedest part.

OREGON WOODS.—Oregon maple, ash, myrtle and cedar, when polished, have beautiful colors and figures, and being of a very fine grain, are especially adapted to ornamental and cabinet work.

A PERFECT scroll can be drawn by fastening a pencil to the end of a thread, the other end of the thread being fastened to an upright cylinder or post. Then wind up the thread, describing the scroll with the pencil as you wind up. The pitch of the scroll is varied by the size of the post.

PRESERVING WOOD.—Pile planks in a tank and put over all a layer of quick-lime, gradually slaked with water. The planks must be left in until thoroughly impregnated. The material acquires remarkable consistence and hardness, and will never rot. Beechwood prepared in this way for hammers and other tools for iron works, acquires the hardness of oak.

MOSAIC DECORATION.—What is now termed "mosaic work" was known and practiced in Assyria and Babylon, as also in Egypt, and attained to high perfection among the Greeks and Romans. The art was much used by the early Christians, and after falling somewhat into disuse in the dark ages, was revived in Italy at the end of the sixteenth century.

LUMBER, LATHS AND SHINGLES.—One-fifth more siding and flooring is needed than the number of square feet of surface to be covered, because of the lap in the siding and matching of the floor. One thousand laths will cover seventy yards of surface, and eleven pounds of lath nails will nail them on. One thousand shingles laid four inches to the weather will cover over one hundred square feet of surface, and five pounds of shingle nails will fasten them on.

An die Carpenters in den Vereinigten Staaten.

Mitarbeiter:

So wie die Sonne im Frühjahr mit ihren wärmenden Strahlen die Natur belebt und Pflanzen und Thiere zu neuem Wachsthum und frischer Thätigkeit entfaltet, so wirkt sie auch belebend au unser Geschäft. Die Noth des langen Winters ist vorüber und mit Hoffnung und Muth schauen wir in die Zukunft.

Die letzten Jahre waren hart für uns. Die Krisis und Geschäftsstockung warfen viele unserer Kameraden außer Arbeit, welche, von Ort zu Ort Arbeit suchend, durch das Land streiften. Viele kamen elendiglich um und Manche übten aus Verzweiflung Selbstmord.

Die Civilisation der Menschheit ist noch in der Kindheit. Die Existenz der Arbeiter und Handwerker hängt noch von Zufälligkeiten ab. Durch die Einführung der Maschinen wird das Loos der Carpenter immer schlechter. Beständige Beschäftigung ist selten mehr zu finden. Viele unserer Kameraden sind während des Winters ohne Verdienst. Alles ist theurer geworden, aber der Lohn ist nur da gestiegen, wo die Carpenters eine gute Organisation zu ihrem Schutze besaßen. Aber diese Lohnverbesserungen sind auch da schwer aufrecht zu erhalten, wenn nicht die Löhne überall erhöht werden oder eine Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit stattfindet.

Deshalb vorwärts Kameraden, tretet überall zusammen und bildet eine Union. Alle Arbeiter die in einer guten Union vereinigt sind, verdienen mehr als solche, welche einzeln umher laufen. Einigkeit macht stark und mächtig.— Macht giebt Rechte. Rechte erzeugen Freiheit, und Freiheit giebt Brot. Vereinigt können wir sehr viel gewinnen, zerstreut sind wir der Willkür der Bosse unterworfen. Einzeln sind wir ein Spielball der Laune des Capitalisten, vereinigt können wir Gesetze diktiren. Fort mit dem alten Schlendrian, vereinigt wollen wir marschiren.

Nationale Organisation.

Die Carpenter in St. Louis haben durch ihre 3 Unionen eine Organisation in der Stadt hergestellt, durch welche es möglich war, den Lohn für alle guten Carpenter auf $3 per Tag zu erhöhen, wir können ihn aber nur durch fortwährende Wachsamkeit und strenge Organisation aufrecht erhalten, weil die Carpenter den Lohn nicht überall erhalten.

Wir glauben, daß es möglich ist durch eine einheitliche Organisation aller Berufsgenossen des Landes den Lohnsatz von $3 per Tag überall einführen zu können. Hiezu ist nothwendig daß die Carpenter in jedem Orte eine Union bilden, und wenn dieses geschehen, es uns melden. Nachdem eine genügende Anzahl Unionen gebildet sind, werden wir eine National-Convention unserer Berufsgenossen zusammen berufen, wohin jede Union einen Delegaten senden soll, um dann gemeinsam eine Constitution und die nöthigen Nebengesetze für eine gemeinsame Vereinigung aller Carpenter des Landes auszuarbeiten. Eine solche, von der Gesammtheit der Carpenter ausgearbeitete Constitution sollte dann von jedem Carpenter anerkannt und befolgt werden.

Die Stellung der deutschen Carpenter hier zu Lande.

Kameraden, die englischredenden Carpenter beschweren sich oft mit Recht darüber, daß die deutschen Carpenter für niedrigere Löhne arbeiten als sie. Dieses Uebel habe stets zur Niederlage der Carpenter geführt, wenn dieselben zur Gründung von Unionen aufgefordert. Leider ist etwas Wahres darin. Es ist allbekannt, daß die deutschen Bosse große Knicker sind und stets versuchen, grüne Carpenter für miserable Löhne in Arbeit zu nehmen. Hiedurch werden auch die Löhne derjenigen Carpenter gedrückt, welche lange im Lande sind und für deutsche Bosse arbeiten.

Die deutschen Bosse benutzen nun diese Hungerlöhne dazu, um den amerikanischen Bossen die Arbeit wegzunehmen, indem sie die Bauten so viel billiger annehmen.

Für uns kann es ganz gleich sein, welcher Boss die Arbeit bekommt, ob er deutsch oder amerikanisch ist, ob er Thompson oder Müller heißt. Die Arbeit muß gemacht werden.

Alles was wir verlangen ist, daß die Arbeit genügend bezahlt wird, damit die Bosse auch den landesüblichen Lohn an alle Carpenter bezahlen können. Wir können dies durch eine gute Organisation erringen, wenn wir deutsche Carpenter uns ins Gesammt vereinigen und denselben Lohn verlangen, welchen die amerikanischen Bosse zahlen. Dadurch werden wir den Respekt der englischen Carpenter gewinnen, was sehr zum Vortheil für uns alle ist.

Es ist daher doppelt Pflicht aller deutschen Carpenter überall sich in Unionen zu vereinen um den Schwindel-Bosse den Garaus zu machen.

Unser Blatt.

Zur Beförderung unserer Interessen und zum Gedeihen unserer Sache, ist es nothwendig, daß die Carpenter dieses Landes ein Bindemittel haben, welches sie zusammenhält und eine Waffe zu ihrer Vertheidigung. Wir haben daher beschlossen, allmonatlich ein Blatt "The Carpenter" in vorliegendem Format herauszugeben. Dadurch wird es ermöglicht, daß unsere Kameraden genau von der Lage unseres Geschäfts im ganzen Lande unterrichtet werden. Oftmals werden die Carpenter durch Spekulanten von einem Orte nach dem Andern gelockt, nur um den Lohn zu drücken, und mancher Tag und vieles Reisegeld geht unnütz verloren. Ferner werden wir uns bemühen genau anzugeben, wo Arbeit vorhanden ist und wo keine. Hierdurch verhindern wir ein Ueberlaufen des Ortes, was sonst immer ein Fallen des Lohnes zur Folge hat. Kurz, es ist von sehr großer Wichtigkeit für uns Alle, ein Organ zu haben, worin die Carpenter des Landes zu einander sprechen und sich verständigen können.

Die Bosse haben seit Jahren ihre Journale, dieselbe beschäftigten sich aber nicht mit der Verbesserung unserer Lage, im Gegentheil, sie versuchen eher die Löhne zu drücken anstatt zu heben. Es war uns nicht möglich, den Inhalt des Carpenter ganz in deutscher Sprache wieder zu geben, indem unsere Mittel sehr beschränkt sind.

Wir hoffen jedoch, daß die deutschen Carpenter für unser Blatt arbeiten, indem sie dasselbe zu verbreiten suchen und freiwillige Beiträge sammeln.

Unser Absicht ist, das Blatt in beiden Sprachen ganz erscheinen zu lassen, sobald wir wissen, daß die deutschen Carpenter dasselbe genügend unterstützen. Vorläufig sind alle Correspondenzen in deutscher Sprache geschrieben und alle Geldsendungen von deutschen Unionen, an Gustav Lübkert, 1233 südl. 6te Str., St. Louis, Mo., zu senden.

Etwas zum Denken.

Warum bisher die Union und Strikes theilweise fehlgeschlagen sind, kommt von der Planlosigkeit des Beginnens her. Viele Strikes wurden angefangen, ohne daß eine Organisation vorher vorhanden war und nach dem Strike lief man wieder auseinander, wodurch der Schutz des Einzelnen dem Boss gegenüber verloren ging. Wir sind fest davon überzeugt, daß zuerst eine gute Organisation vorhanden sein muß, bevor ein dauernder Erfolg zu erwarten steht. Dann muß die Verbesserung der Löhne planmäßig betrieben werden. An denjenigen Orten wo sie am niedrigsten sind, muß angefangen werden, weil es da zuerst zu gewinnen ist; ganz einfach, weil kein Arbeiter sich verschlechtern will und deshalb nicht dorthin geht. Ist aber einmal ein Strike erklärt, dann muß er von allen Carpentern des Landes mit Geld unterstützt werden, so lange bis er gewonnen ist. Ist dies einige Male consequent durchgeführt, dann werden die Bosse sich hüten, es zum Strike kommen zu lassen und eher die Forderungeu bewilligen. Selbstverständlich darf nicht jede Union eigenmächtig eine Arbeitseinstellung begehen, sondern ein Strike, wenn er die Unterstützung aller Unionen haben will, muß von denselben als gerecht anerkannt werden.

Ein Hauptgrund der vielen Niederlagen der hiesigen Arbeiter, ist die Verschiedenheit der Bevölkerung. Jedoch können wir mit Freuden berichten, daß die Carpenter dieses Landes große Fortschritte in dieser Frage gemacht haben. Amerikaner, Deutsche, Irländer und Franzosen haben bei dem letzten Carpenter-Strike in St. Louis, als Brüder zusammengehalten. Keiner war auf den andern neidisch, sondern alle fühlten, daß sie ein gleiches Interesse hatten und der Unterschied der Nationalität die Arbeiter niemals trennen sollte. Wir hoffen, daß dieser Geist der Zusammengehörigkeit und brüderlichen Liebe in alle Herzen der Carpenter Platz greifen möge. Die Bosse machen keinen Unterschied in der Nationalität, Religion und Geburt.

Sie versuchen die Arbeiter so billig wie möglich zu kaufen. Nun laßt uns eben so vernünftig sein, und in dem Kampfe für einen besseren Preis für unsere Arbeitskraft uns nicht durch falsche Vorurtheile leiten zu lassen. Die Erde ist unser gemeinsames Vaterland.

Organisation ist die Waffe, womit die Arbeiter siegreich kämpfen.

Eine Arbeitseinstellung ohne eine gute Union zu beginnen, ist gleich Wasser holen in einem durchlöcherten Topf.

Ein Mann der muthig für sein Fortkommen kämpft, wird geachtet, ein Mann der sich Alles gefallen läßt, getreten.

Eine Vereinigung aller Carpenter in den Vereinigten Staaten ist unsere Parole. Fehle Keiner, sondern helfe Jeder.

Kürzere Arbeitszeit und bessere Löhne werden den Arbeitern nicht von den Kapitalisten angeboten, nein, die Arbeiter müssen Solches selbst erringen.

Wohin das gesprochene Wort nicht schallt reicht oft das geschriebene. Lokale Organisationen können leicht ihre Kräfte verstärken, wenn sie "The Carpenter" gehorig verbreiten. 100 Exemplare kosten nur 2½ Dollar.

Die heutige Gesellschaftsordnung theilt die Menschheit in 2 Klassen, nämlich Ausbeuter und Ausgebeutete. Die Kapitalisten bilden die erstere, die Lohnarbeiter die letztere.

Die Former und Eisenarbeiter, Cigarrenmacher und Möbelarbeiter, sowie andere Gewerbe mehr, sind schon seit Jahren durch eine nationale Organisation vereinigt. Laßt uns Zimmerleute nicht die letzten sein, welche denselben folgen.

Jetzt ist die Zeit gekommen, wann die deutschen Zimmerleute es zeigen können, daß sie Männer sind und für die Verbesserung ihrer Existenz zu kämpfen wissen. Die Hand in der Tasche zu ballen oder in den Bierkneipen zu lamentiren, nützt Nichts. Die Zeit ist günstig, jetzt muß gehandelt werden. Tretet daher Mann für Mann zusammen und gründet eine Union, oder schließt Euch an, wo bereits eine ist.

Die Schwellen für das Einigungsgebäude der Zimmerleute dieses Landes, sind mit dieser Nummer gelegt. Die nächste National-Convention unserer Berufsgenossen wird das Richtfest sein. Sorgt alle dafür, daß gute Delegaten auf derselben erscheinen, damit der Bau fest und dauerhaft wird und jedem Sturm trotzen kann.

THE CARPENTER.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

VOLUME I. ST. LOUIS, JUNE, 1881. NUMBER 2.

THE CARPENTER.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY
BY THE
PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE
Carpenters and Joiners' National Union.

TERMS.—Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid.

Send all moneys and correspondence to
P. J. McGUIRE,
911 N. 19th St., St. Louis, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, JUNE, 1881.

A NATIONAL Union is wanted.

THE solidarity of labor's interests knows no national frontiers.

PATRONIZE those who advertise in this paper, and by doing so you encourage the business men who help us.

THE Cabinet-makers' National Union is discussing the establishment of a monthly trades journal.

LOCAL unions of carpenters should instruct their secretaries to correspond with us in regard to the National Union.

CARPENTERS from other cities will do well to not come to St. Louis, as work is greatly delayed and the city is flooded with strangers.

OUR club rates—10 yearly subscribers, $4; 25 subscribers, $9. Let our friends get up clubs and send on the money at once.

THIS month's issue was delayed in order to secure a hall for the trade convention in Chicago, and make the announcement in this number.

THE agitation recently started in New York by the Amalgamated Machinists and Engineers for a half holiday on Saturdays is spreading rapidly. Several employers have granted the demand.

DETROIT proposes to take 100 copies of THE CARPENTER per month and Chicago will take 500 copies. Keep the ball rolling boys, and we can make this an organ you will be proud of.

THE German department of our paper we find has been of great interest to our German friends and has aided to organize several unions, therefore, we will continue it until the national convention meets.

ONE of the most common errors is to organize and imagine that a union with small dues can be efficient. The true way is to have dues high enough to accumulate a fund able to sustain any fight you make.

EVERY union man should attend the meetings of his union; the irregular attendance and negligence of members have been the downfall of many unions. When men realize that the union depends upon their attendance, then the first step to power has been taken. Let us be as attentive to our own interests as the bosses are to theirs.

WILL THE "BOOM" LAST?

At the risk of being called "croakers" and "alarmists," we maintain that the present activity in our trade will ere long give way to stagnation in business generally, and then will come an era of hard times, unparalleled even by those of 1873-1879. That this state of affairs is not far off is evident.

R. G. Dunn & Co., in their quarterly report, made a statement of failures in the United States for the first quarter of 1881, ending March 31. From this report we learn there was a total of 1,761 failures, with liabilities of $24,447,250. For the corresponding period of the year 1880 the failures were 1,432, and the liabilities $12,777,474. Thus it may be observed that with an increase of only 329 failures, the liabilities have reached the startling amount of nearly $12,000,000 more, or double that of the preceding year.

These figures prove we are approaching the crisis when the bottom will drop out of many established firms, and then will come bank failures, suspension of building operations, workmen thrown out of employment, reductions of wages, and wholesale want and suffering. Are the carpenters and joiners going to let the catastrophe come and find them unprepared? Or will they profit by the lessons of the past and save themselves by a thorough and widespread organization?

During the late panic the locomotive engineers, iron molders and a few other trades kept up their national organizations, and suffered less reductions of wages than those without such organizations. Carpenters who now feel they can do without a union will yet curse the ignorance that kept them out of the organized ranks of their fellow workmen. When poverty and misery are at their doors, when they walk day after day in fruitless search of work, then perhaps, when it is too late, they will wish they had united with the men of their trade for self-protection. The bitter memories of the last panic should be fresh in the mind of every man, and he who thinks that like scenes will not again occur has not studied very deeply.

The cause of the last panic—a reckless system of production and speculation—has not been removed, and until it is removed panics will recur with greater and greater severity.

CARPENTERS, ATTENTION!

We hope the men of our trade who use cigars will ask for Union Label Cigars, and buy no others. The Union Label is a trade mark of the Cigar Makers' International Union, and is issued in every city to cigar manufacturers who employ none but union men. The label is pasted on the outside of every box, and denotes that the cigars therein have been made by first-class workmen—members of the trade union. When you buy Union Label cigars you may be sure you are not buying cigars made by Chinese coolies, or by convicts, and that they are not from filthy tenement house factories.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR CONVENTION.

We have selected Chicago as the place for holding the national convention of the trade. It is the most central location, convenient for all cities, and offers the best facilities for the accommodation of the delegates. We have fixed on Monday afternoon for opening the convention to enable delegates from remote points to travel on Saturday night and Sunday and not be at any great loss of time from their daily labors. Every union ought to be represented by all means.

Our Chicago brothers are making every preparation to give the delegates a hearty reception. Through the influence of our brother chip, John P. Goodwin, of that city, a suitable hall has been secured, rent free, and no pains will be spared to make our convention a complete success. The following letter explains the arrangements more fully:

CHICAGO, June 13, 1881.

To the Provisional Committee:

In behalf of the Chicago Carpenters' Union, we, the undersigned, have been elected a committee of arrangements. We have secured Trades Assembly Hall, 192 and 194 East Washington street, for the Carpenters' Convention to be held in this city August 8, 1881, beginning at 3 p. m. The Trades Assembly donated the use of the hall free of charge for the convention. The hall will accommodate 1,200 persons. The carpenters' unions of this city have decided to make the delegates their guests. Quarters will be selected for the delegates free of all expense to them. Delegates, as soon as elected, should notify John P. Goodwin, 3218 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., so that every provision will be made for their accommodation. They should also state what railroad they will take, and what time the train is expected to arrive in Chicago, then they can be met at the depot and conducted to quarters.

Fraternally yours,
JOHN P. GOODWIN,
A. W KRAUS,
THOS. HYNES,
ISAAC PORTER,
E. DANDEN,
J. DITTMAN,
CHAS. KIRCHOFF,
Committee of Arrangements.

PLUNDERERS AND VICTIMS.

"Scott, Garrett, Huntington, Gould and Vanderbilt, the five railroad magnates, can sit down and in a five minutes chat, fix a tax of $200,000,000 upon the commerce of the country by raising freight two cents a bushel, and do it according to law."—[Senator Beck's Speech in Congress.

Too true! And yet when labor attempts a raise of wages to meet advanced prices, troops and armed force are called out to suppress the strike. Why is it that one strike is legal and has the support of the government, and the other illegal, although righteous, is put down by the government? Were workingmen organized and thoroughly alive to their own interests this would not be.

THIS journal has accomplished far more and has met with a heartier reception than was ever anticipated by its founders. Several cities are now organizing that never thought of doing so and everywhere the spirit of union has taken a firmer and deeper hold. Organize carpenters and unite in the national union!

AN EXAMPLE FOR CARPENTERS.

Among the trades who first organized a national union was the iron molders, who made an auspicious start in 1859. The trials of the first years of the war strained every labor organization. But as an illustration of what determination and union can do, the Iron Molder's Union No. 1, of Philadelphia, lived through all these trials, prevented several attempted reduction of wages and had several hundred dollars in its treasury.

It appointed a committee to correspond with the molders in other cities, and the result was the call for a national convention, to meet in Pittsburgh in January, 1863. It was slimly attended but went to work with a will. Wm. H. Sylvis was elected president and ordered to devote six months to traveling and organizing unions. He was to collect his expenses as he went along. Union No. 1 started him on the road with a gift of $100, and the result of that years' work is the most remarkable in the history of trade unions in this country, and perhaps in any other country. The iron molders union of North America with its 200 local unions and its influence ramifying the whole trade is a noble monument of that work. And no doubt before many years the iron molders will do honor to the unmarked grave of Wm. H. Sylvis, whose labors contributed so much to make their trade organization the power it is to-day.

TO CARPENTERS' UNIONS.

Every union ought to take 100 copies of this journal every month to distribute among non-union men particularly. We furnish 100 copies for $2, or 300 for $5. The Buffalo union has ordered 100 copies, and sent two dollars; Cincinnati Stairbuilders' Union has ordered 50 and sent the money. Who will be next? Send in your orders.

MONUMENTAL MOCKERY.

The capitalists of Fall River, Mass., have erected a monument to the memory of Henry Sevey, who achieved his greatest honor as the founder and editor of the *Labor Journal*. No man devoted more energy or talent to the labor movement than did Sevey, and we were proud of a close personal acquaintance with him. But in a fit of despondency and sickness he deserted the movement a few years ago and turned all his powers to the use of the capitalists; hence the homage they pay, which is a mockery to his memory. Still for all that the many long years of faithful service for labor's interests will stand as an imperishable monument to Henry Sevey, and will be honored by future generations, when the stone which represents his perfidy will have crumbled.

A LITTLE effort on the part of each union carpenter and we will be able to enlarge this monthly the very next number.

THE provisional committee to organize the National Union will spare no efforts to arouse the trade. The St. Louis union has elected men who have had years of experience in organizing trades unions.

THE CARPENTER.

ST. LOUIS, JUNE, 1881.

APPRENTICES.

The *American Machinist* and other capitalistic journals, claim that few American youths are learning trades, and all because trades unions have established arbitrary laws that to a great extent shut out apprentices. We desire to inform these journals that such is not the cause. The capitalists themselves keep young men from learning trades.

When a boy is hired to-day at any trade very few employers take pains to teach him every branch thoroughly. The rule is to put him at one branch of work and keep him at it, to make money out of him. At the end of four or five years (if the boy remains at the trade) he goes out into the world an incompetent workman. In the meantime should he demand thorough instructions, he will be told, "there are plenty of other boys glad to take the job." When these facts are produced employers will plead that competition forces them to do so. If that be true then why blame the trades unions?

We hold that machinery to-day is doing more than anything else to destroy the apprentice system of the past. Work is turned out in a mere automatic manner, requiring only a certain degree of expertness to operate the machinery, and this is done mostly by boys. Then it is put together by men, who are generally expected to do nothing but one branch of work. Capital in its greed for wealth has sub-divided every trade to get a greater degree of expertness from each man, that the work may be done more rapidly. Thus in the carpenter trade we have, first, various branches in the planing mills, then we have framers, stair builders and finishers, and the sub-division is likely to increase. Under these circumstances the demand for general workmen decreases and consequently capitalists find it no longer to their interests to take apprentices.

LABOR'S FREEDOM.

From several cities comes the news that contractors and building bosses have agreed to hire no man who leaves one boss for another on account of wages. In New Haven, Conn., the carpenter bosses have so resolved, and in Philadelphia the bricklayers have been likewise treated. We would like to know if men have no longer the right to go wherever they can get the most for their labor? Or do the bosses think the workmen are their property, and must be hunted like fugitive slaves? If this keeps on America will be a second Russia, and then will come the retribution!

SEND in your donations to sustain this monthly and to go on with your national organization.

ST. LOUIS has taken the initiative in this movement for National Union, and will relinquish it only too gladly if the trade desires any other city to undertake the work.

THE stair builders in many cities are organized; and in some cities they are getting less wages than carpenters just because they are not organized. Let the stair builders, and also the millwrights, work hand in hand with the carpenters.

A MERITED PROMOTION.

J. D. Prior, for ten years secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, has been appointed inspector of factories and workshops of Great Britain. This is the first time a workman has ever filled the office and so elated are his friends that they tendered him a banquet in Manchester, and presented him with a gold watch and a purse of money. One of the speakers said, "Never has a workingman in Great Britain risen to such a position. He has stepped over the magic line traced by a selfish circle of the upper class." We have no doubt Mr. Prior will bestow the same attention and energy to his new office that he gave to the position he so ably filled among the carpenters. J. Stafford Murchie takes Mr. Prior's place as secretary of the Amalgamated Carpenters.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The CARPENTER circulates in every town and city of the United States, and is an excellent advertising medium. Hardware merchants, tool manufacturers, etc., will find no better channel to advertise their wares. For advertising rates, apply to

P. J. McGUIRE,
911 N. 19th street, St. Louis, Mo.

WORKSHOP NOTES.

STAINING WOOD GREEN.—To one-half pound of the best verdigris add one ounce of indigo; boil in six pints of vinegar. Allow the veneers to simmer till the color has penetrated.

SCANDINAVIAN FLOORS.—The chamber floors in the northern parts of Sweden and Norway are laid with boards cut from the tree without being cut parallel, and consequently retain all the taper of the tree. The edges of the boards are tongued and grooved, and the joiners who cut the tongues and grooves work in pairs, one pulling and the other propelling the tool that does the work. In consequence of the boards tapering, they are made with a broad and narrow end meeting alternately, and thus a dovetail is affected along the whole length of the boards, and a very curious appearance is the result.—*Timber Traders' Journal.*

TO STRAIGHTEN KINKS IN HAND SAWS.—Lay on smooth surface of pine wood, or harder wood if convenient, kinked side up. Take nail set; grind the point square. Use a light hammer, and strike lightly, taking care not to dent the saw.

SPEED OF CIRCULAR SAWS.—Nine thousand feet per minute, that is, nearly two miles per minute for the rim of a circular saw to travel, may be laid down as the rule.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CARPENTERS' STEEL SQUARE AND ITS USES—A description of the Square and Uses in obtaining the Lengths and Bevels of all kinds of Rafters, Hips, Groins, Braces, Brackets, Purlins, Collar-Beams, and Jack-Rafters. Also, its application in obtaining the Bevels and Cuts for Hoppers, Spring Mouldings, Octagons, Stairs, Diminished Stiles, etc. Illustrated by over fifty wood cuts. By FRED. T. HODGSON, editor of the *Builder and Wood-Worker*. New York: Industrial Publication Company, 14 Dey street. Cloth, gilt, 75 cents.

This is a book that every carpenter and joiner should have. It abounds in information of a superior order and is devoid of all technical terms; every point is so simplified as to be intelligible to the average understanding. Send 75 cents and get it.

CARPENTRY AND BUILDING; AND THE BUILDER AND WOOD-WORKER—The June numbers of both these journals are extremely interesting and well worth the patronage of every carpenter who wishes to advance himself in the knowledge of his craft.

THE BRICK, TILE AND METAL REVIEW is the name of a new monthly of Building and Sanitary news published at Pittsburgh, Pa., at $2 50 per annum.

Its various departments are arranged with great care and contain original and selected matter of the best quality.

THE STEEL SQUARE.

The "square" as a constructive tool, must, of necessity, have found a place in the "kit" of the earliest builders. Evidences of its presence have been found in the ruins of pre-historic nations, and are abundant in the remains of ancient Petra, Ninevah, Babylon, Etruria and India. South American ruins of great antiquity in Brazil, Peru and other places show that the unknown races that once inhabited the South American continent were familiar with many of the uses of the square. Egypt, however, that cradle of all the arts, furnishes us with the most numerous, and, perhaps, the most ancient evidences of the use of the square; paintings and inscriptions on the rock-cut tombs, the temples, and other works, showing its use and application are plentiful.

In one instance, a whole "kit" of tools was found in a tomb at Thebes, which consisted of mallets, hammers, bronze nails, small tools, drills, hatchets, adzes, squares, chisels, etc.; one bronze saw and an adze has the name of Thothmes III, of the 18th dynasty, stamped on their blades, showing that they were made nearly 3,500 years ago. The constructive and decorative arts at that time were in their zenith in Egypt, and must have taken at least 1,000 years to reach that stage. Consequently, the square must have been used by the workmen of that country, at least 4,000 years ago.

The British museum contains many tools of pre-historic origin, and the square is not the least of them. Herculaneum and Pompeii contribute evidences of the importance of this useful tool. On some of the paintings recently discovered in those cities, the different artisans can be seen at home in their own workshops, with their work-benches, saw-horses, tools and surroundings, much about the same as we would find in a small carpenter shop of to-day, where all the work is done by hand; the only difference being a change in the form of some of the tools, which, in some instances, had been better left as these old workmen designed them.—[*The Steel Square and its uses, by Fred. T. Hodgson.*

Trades Unions.

JOHN STUART MILL, the able political economist, is authority for the following, and we recommend it to the careful perusal of our readers:

It is a great error to condemn absolutely, either trades unions or the collective action of strikers. Poor laborers who have to do with rich employers, might remain long without the amount of wages which the demand for their labor would justify, unless in vernacular phrase, they "stood out" for it. And how can they stand out for terms without organized concert? What chance would any laborer have who struck singly for an advance of wages? How could he ever know whether the state of the market admitted of a rise, except by consultation with his fellows, naturally leading to concerted action? I do not hesitate to say that associations of laborers of a nature similar to trades unions far from being a hindrance to a free market for labor, are the necessary instrumentality of that free market; the indispensable means of enabling the sellers of labor to take due care of their interests.

Experience has enabled the trades unions to comprehend the circumstances on which a strike for an advance of wages depend. The workmen are now nearly as well informed as the "master," of the state of trade; they calculate his gains and his expenses; they know when his trade is prosperous or not prosperous; and only when it is, are they ever likely to strike for higher wages. Their known readiness to strike under such circumstances, makes their employers, for the most part, willing to concede to their demands.

Such a movement is the commencement of that regular participation of the laborers in the profits derived from their labor, every tendency to which it is so important to encourage, since to it we have chiefly to look for any radical improvement in the social and economical relations between labor and capital. Strikes, therefore, and the trades unions which render strikes possible, are for these various reasons, not a mischievous, but, on the contrary, a very valuable part of the existing machinery of society.

HIGH wages elevates and gives men opportunities for improvement not possessed by the slave working for his feed. A nation of low paid workers is a nation of slaves.—*M. Fernier on Capital and Land.*

TRADE REPORTS.

[This department relates to the carpenter trade only. We invite correspondence from the craft in all sections of the country. Take a postal card and send us the rate of wages, condition of trade, hours of labor, and any other matters of interest. Communications, to secure insertion, must reach us prior to the 10th of each month.]

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Work unsteady owing to scarcity of material, the city flooded with strangers and wages are suffering in consequence. All union men are getting $3 per day. We warn carpenters to steer clear of here for the present.

NEW YORK.—Trade fair, labor market overcrowded; wages $3 25 per day. Carpenters are warned not to work for Chas. Ast, owing to his bad treatment of workmen. His employes in New York and Brooklyn are on strike.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—Struck for $2 50, an advance of 50 cents per day, and got it.

TROY, N. Y.—Carpenters out on strike for $2 50 per day; good prospects of success.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The carpenters unions of this city have combined in one central organization and abolished branches. The result is a large and continual increase of membership.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—A few of the bosses have conceded the demands of the men for $2 50 per day.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—Trade good, $3 per day, surplus of hands

OMAHA, NEB.—Wages $2.50 to $2.75, organizing to demand more. Work unsteady.

FLUSHING, N. Y.—Strike for $2.50 successful but as there is no organization it is hard to say how long the advance will be retained.

LEAVENWORTH, KS.—No union for twelve years, wages $2 to $2.50 per day.

ALTON, ILL.—$2 to $2 50 per day; no union, but will take steps to form one.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Trade middling; wages $2 to $2 50; union reorganized.

SCRANTON, PA.—Wages $2 to 2 75; trade fair.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—$1 75 to $2 25; steps taken to organize; meeting held on the 12th inst. under the influence of this journal.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—$2 to $2 50; organized about two months, and has a large membership.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.—$2 to $2 25; a few get $2 50. Held a meeting on 13th inst. to organize. Our correspondent says: "THE CARPENTER will arouse our craft from their lethargy."

FORT WAYNE, IND.—Trade rushing; $1 50 to $2; no union, but a gleam of light has found its way among a few who will spread it.

ELMIRA, N. Y.—Meeting called in early part of last month, and raise in wages to $2 50 and $2 75 was demanded with success.

TOLEDO, O.—Large demand for carpenters at small pay. Wages average $2 25.

TERRE HAUTE, IND.—$2 to $2 50; union will soon be in position to ask more.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We have to announce to our readers that the firm of Bicknell & Comstock is dissolved by mutual consent; the business however, will be carried on the same as heretofore by Mr. William T. Comstock, who has been known as a member of the firm for the past four years, and who is thoroughly conversant with the business.

We understand that Mr. Bicknell will for a time, retire from active business, as the close confinement to it for the past sixteen years, makes it seem judicious for him to take a season of rest.

For the present his office address will be the same as heretofore.

SAID the hostess: "Henry, why don't you sit down with the young ladies? Is it diffidence?" Said Henry: "No, ma'am, it's a bile."

CORRESPONDENCE.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., May 27.—The carpenters have organized but have met with rather poor success so far. There are over 400 of the craft in the city, but the union numbers only 25 men. These members, however, are the best class of carpenters and are receiving the highest wages. R. H. SEMPLE.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., June 8.—We have distributed your paper among the members of our carpenter's union. We are a branch of the Amalgamated Labor Union (a sort of trades assembly). There should be a union of 150 men here and your efforts will help us to build up.
M. W. MOORE.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., June 5.—The carpenter's union here at present is demoralized owing to the loss of the strike a month ago, which was due to a want of thorough organization. But there are hopes that many of the men will remain together to form the nucleus of a good organization. Carpenter bosses here are organized and will not employ any man who has left another boss with a desire to get better wages. LOUIS HUCK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—In this city there is a union known as "Journeymen Carpenters and Joiners Union No. 1, of District of Columbia." The wages range from $2 25 to $3 per day. On private work 10 hours is a day's work; on government work there is a difference of time, some work 8 hours others 10 hours a day. Trade is fair, with supply of labor fully equal to demand. There are some carpenters out of work. Our membership numbers 375 men; the union is young and thriving rapidly. As corresponding committee on behalf of our union, we will say we heartily concur with our St. Louis brothers, and pledge ourselves to use every endeavor to forward the work of a carpenters national organization.

S. B. COOPER,
G. EDMONDSTON,
W. C. CISSELL,
Committee.

CLEVELAND, O., May 30.—Send us your local constitution as soon as convenient, as the union was started mostly through the influence of your correspondence. We would like to know what progress is being made in forming a national union, as we are for it.
D. MCINTOSH.

CHICAGO, ILL. May 29.—After reading the call for a national convention I brought the matter before our association (the United Carpenters and Joiners P. and B. Association), after some deliberation I was appointed a committee of one to correspond with you. Our union is in favor of a national convention and at that convention to adopt a constitution and form one great national union of the entire trade. This is a question we have been agitating for some time. We are over 500 strong and are getting new members at every meeting.

There is another society here called "The Carpenters and Joiners Benevolent Association," which is an "off-shoot" from ours. Along with this there is the "Amalgamated Carpenters," and now there is some talk of another new movement. It is called "the Carpenters Christian Temperance Union." This new organization is composed chiefly of men who truckle to bosses and will take any miserable pittance their employers give them. In fact they are "scabs."

Our union is ready to co-operate with St. Louis and every local union, in this movement for it is in the right direction.
JOHN P. GOODWIN.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 2.—Enclosed find $2 for 100 copies of June number of CARPENTER. Forward the papers to my address.

Buffalo union is progressing finely, and we are beginning to make our influence felt. We have now about 350 members, and meet every Thursday evening at Broadway Hall. We have decided to raise our initiation fee from one dollar to two dollars after July 1st with fifteen cents as monthly dues. Trade is not as good as it has been on account of bricklayers, stone-masons and plasterers being on strike for $3 per day.

We like THE CARPENTER very much. It is just what is needed to arouse mechanics to a sense of the duty they owe themselves and brother mechanics. We will support it, and also the movement for a national union.

A union is not only necessary to get good wages, but also to keep them up, and to keep out the "botches," "scabs," or whatever you call them, who are the ruin of our trade by turning out inferior work at cheap prices.

The Buffalo branch of Amalgamated Carpenters (benefit society) is increasing, and works in harmony with us for mutual protection and benefit. Union carpenters should be regular in attendance at their union meetings, for if they take no interest in them they cannot expect outsiders to do so. Election of officers of Buffalo Union takes place first meeting in July. J. M. HOUSE.

NEW YORK, June 8.—We will start another branch of our society here tomorrow night. My spare time is not sufficient to permit me to become a regular correspondent. Wages in this city are $3 25 per day, and we work 58 hours per week. Trade is pretty good, but there are so many coming here from abroad that the labor market is overstocked with men. With best wishes for your success. D. M. RHING,
American Dist. Secretary Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.

CINCINNATI, O., June 8.—Enclosed find $1 from Stair Builders Union No. 1, of this city, for 50 copies of THE CARPENTER (June number).

Our stair builders union organized on April 5, and every journeyman in the city with the exception of six men, is a member. Every shop is a union shop except two. On May 1, we notified our employers that we would demand an advance of wages on May 30; when that date arrived we secured our demands without a strike, every boss but two complied without hesitation. There is not as strong and well organized a union in the city as ours. Heretofore our wages were from $1 50 to $2 50 per day; now the established rates for the season are $2 75 for first-class hands; $2 50 for second-class; apprentices just out of time for term of six months, $2 per day.

Have you a star builder's union in St. Louis?

We propose to form a club of every member of our union to take THE CARPENTER. If there are any stair builder's unions in other cities I would like to hear from them. J. BOYER,
Corresponding Secretary.
286 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, O.

CINCINNATI, O., June 1.—I am very much pleased to find that you are advocating a national organization of carpenters and joiners. I am satisfied that if a national union is organized and properly carried on and supported, that all local unions will be benefitted thereby. It will be to the unions what unions are to individuals. It will give strength and confidence to the various unions in their struggle against capital. During strikes the men are often discouraged, and the strike frequently lost because members of the craft come from other cities and take the places of the strikers. This would be stopped, in a great measure, by the organization of a strong central union. We had very few interlopers, however, during our strike, for the simple reason that we were not getting or asking as much as the men were receiving in other places. The subject of a national union will be brought up at our next meeting.

Our strike, which began on the first Monday in April, was uniformly successful, the men receiving the wages—$2 50 per day—demanded by the union. We did not insist on making our terms with the employers through the committees, and for that reason we shall probably have to fight the battle over again next spring. We have a very strong organization at present, numbering about eight hundred men, with about one thousand carpenters in the city. All but three shops in the city are controlled by union men.

During our strike I organized a union in Newport, which now has a membership of one hundred and fifty. It is run as a branch of our union. Chas. Marx is president and Frank Kleine secretary. I hope that we will soon have a strong union in our sister city of Covington.

Fraternally yours,
J. R. SMITH,
President of Carpenters' Union No. 1 of Cincinnati.

P. S. The Cincinnati union meets every Tuesday night at Arbeiter Hall.

WORDS OF ENCOURAGEMENT.

JOHN SWINTON, NEW YORK.—I got THE CARPENTER. It is well edited, vigorous, workmanlike and handsome. Enclosed find one dollar to sustain it.

LEMUEL NOLL, KANSAS CITY, MO.—Let me congratulate you upon your first issue. It looks neat and reads well, it is newsy and should take well among the "jack-plane pushers."

HUGH MCGREGOR, NEW YORK.—The object, tone and style of THE CARPENTER has my unqualified approval. When the example is followed by other leading trades, then the organization of the working class as workers, not as politicians, will have some chance of success.

JOHN MURRAY, HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y.—The paper is a want long felt by the intelligent members of our craft, and it should be properly supported in its efforts to elevate the social status of the wage workers.

THOS. H. EVANS, HUNTSVILLE, MO.—We need more such journals to dispel the dense ignorance and "spread the light" of labor reform. Carpenter work is very lively in this vicinity, but wages are very low for want of organization.

JESSE W. OWENS, CINCINNATI, O.—There are not more than seventy journeymen stair builders in this city and nearly all are in the union. I will do all I can to get up a club for THE CARPENTER and our men will also further the national organization.

OUR MAIL BOX.

Applications for copies of local constitutions and for information how to organize local unions have been received from: Martin Zorn, Louisville, Ky.; Jas. K. Whiteside, Indianapolis, Ind.; Conrad Martin, Fort Wayne, Ind.; B. H. Oldfield, Leavenworth, Kas. These applications will be attended to.

Letters asking for sample copies of THE CARPENTER have come from: Joseph D. Weeks, special agent of United States census office; J. M. Nelson, Grinnell, Ia.; Thos. R. Avery, Vinita, Indian Territory; L. J. Fehrenbacher, Ingraham, Ill.; G. J. Harrison, Westfield, Ill.; Geo. L. Rider, Kent, Ia.; Jos. McCoy, Chillicothe, Mo.; P. H. Traxlon, Nunda, N. Y.; W. S. Davis, Russell Hill, Pa.. and many others. Several of these correspondents assure us they will secure clubs of subscribers and do all in their power to sustain THE CARPENTER. To one and all of these we return thanks.

THE LABOR PRESS.

HISTORY teaches that mankind has ever sought protection in association. Aside from the dictates of reason it is a prominent instinct of our nature to unite for safety. If merchants need their boards of trade, ministers their conferences and synods, political parties their clubs and regular organizations, coal dealers their exchanges, and railway managers their conventions, then we, as locomotive engineers, need our brotherhood for protection, relief and mutual association.—[*Locomotive Engineers' Journal.*

ONE of these days the people will begin to ask why it is that one man has the legal right to monopolize ten thousand acres of land when other men are not permitted to live on the earth unless they pay somebody else for the privilege.—[*The Sun*, Indianapolis, Ind.

SLAVERY is a system that made the colored man work for what it cost to feed and clothe him. Wage serfdom is a system under which a fellow is working all the time for capital, and undertaking to feed and clothe himself, and doesn't.—[*American Sentry.*

CHEAP labor is the root of tyranny; for when a large number of people become abjectly poor, they soon get too ignorant to understand their own rights. Then comes slavery, and slavery of the worst type. Is it not time that those who labor should be able to live with more of the comforts of life?—[*Cooper's Journal.*

BORING GLASS.—To make a hole in plate glass an ordinary steel drill, such as for iron work, can be used; but take spirits of turpentine in place of oil and a greater speed to the drill is required.

PRESS NOTICES.

We here give a few extracts from the many flattering notices which have greeted us:

"We have received the first number of THE CARPENTER, a neat, four-page little journal, to be published monthly by the Carpenters' Union of St. Louis. We wish it every success."—*Irish World.*

"It is filled with matter of much interest to those it represents."—St. Joseph (Mo.) *Daily Advocate.*

"It is full of good, sound trades union doctrine, and is edited by our old friend, P. J. McGuire, of St. Louis. Long live THE CARPENTER and its able editor."—Huntsville (Mo.) *Sunburst.*

THE CARPENTER is a small, four-page sheet, but bright and readable. It is devoted to the interests of the trade, and advocates the thorough organization of the craft into a national body. The publishers proposes to enlarge with the next issue if practicable.—St. Louis *Evening Chronicle.*

"It is handsomely printed and is worthy of recommendation to all woodworkers. The carpenters' unions should work to sustain and spread this organ of their own.—N. Y. *Daily Volkszeitung.*

P. J. McGuire of St. Louis, Mo., well known as an able defender of the rights of the laborer, has undertaken the publishing of THE CARPENTER. Its first number is bright and breezy.—Detroit *Times.*

THE CARPENTER should be in the hands of every carpenter who believes in organization of a national union of that trade.—*Indiana Statesman*, Terre Haute.

"THE CARPENTER is a bright and clean publication, and is designed to advocate the interests of the laborer, and especially of those connected with the trade whose name it takes. As we have before repeated, every trade should have a journal devoted to its particular interests, and those in whose service it is dedicated should make it strong and self-supporting by giving it their share of patronage. Mr. McGuire is no novice in the field of journalism, and is too well known to need any introduction from us to the workingmen of America."—Essex (Mass.) *Statesman.*

"THE CARPENTER is edited in an able manner by P. J. McGuire, the fearless and unflinching champion of labor whom the street car companies of St. Louis endeavored to crush during the late unpleasantness in that city, but signally failed therein; and he once more wields a vigorous pen in the interest of workers generally and of carpenters and joiners particularly. We hail this new monthly as a sturdy recruit in the cause of labor, and wish it complete success."—Chicago *Progressive Age.*

"We are under obligations for a copy of that spicy little monthly, THE CARPENTER. It is full of sound advice on organization of labor, both in English and German languages. Every carpenter ought to subscribe for it. We wish it long life."—*Amalgamated Iron and Steel Worker.*

IT is a neatly printed, well edited paper, and has one page printed in German. It is edited by P. J. McGuire. We have known Mr. McGuire for many years, and know him to be a persistent worker in the labor movement, and congratulate the Carpenters' Union on the choice of him as editor. THE CARPENTER announces as its motto, "organization, more pay and shorter hours. We wish it success, and recommend every carpenter to subscribe for it.—Fall River, (Mass.) *Labor Standard.*

AN Irishman was accused of stealing a handkerchief of a fellow-traveler, but the owner, on finding it, apologized to Pat, and said that it was a mistake. "Arrah, me jewel," retorted Pat, "it was a two-sided mistake—you took me for a thief, and I took you for a gentleman."

"I WILL not learn a trade!" exclaimed a young Chicago blood to his father. "But learning a trade is only a matter of time, for within a year that young man is studying harness-making in state p

Carpenters and Joiners' National Convention,

Will be Held at

TRADES ASSEMBLY HALL,

192 and 194 East Washington St.,

CHICAGO, ILL.,

Monday, August 8, 1881.

CALL TO ORDER AT 3 P. M.

The object will be to organize a carpenters and joiners national union, to frame a general constitution, and arrange a plan of organization.

All local unions of carpenters, stairbuilders unions and planing mill hands unions, are cordially invited to send delegates. Each delegate should have credentials signed by the president and secretary of his union.

The basis of representation will be: One delegate for one hundred members or less, and one additional delegate for every additional hundred members or fractional part thereof.

It is hoped that every local union will send its full delegation, that we may have a well attended convention.

By order Provisional Committee.

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This new and important work now in course of publication. Eight parts now ready. Price One Dollar each. Ten Dollars for complete work of 10 parts, including portfolio cover. New and original designs. Our catalogue for 1881 mailed free to any address upon application.

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have the best Stock of Mechanics Tools in the city; it will be to the benefit of all Mechanics to buy their Tools from them, as they sell the best tools in the market for less money than any other House sells the Cheapest Made Tools. Hand-saws are allowed by all Mechanics the best in the world, brands

SMITH, WEBB & CO.,

RING STEEL,

1305 and 1307 Broadway.

Der Carpenter.

SAMSTAG, JUNI, 1881.

Zimmerleute!
Auf nach Chicago.
zur
National-Convention der Zimmerleute.

Dieselbe tritt am 8. August, Nachmittags 3 Uhr, in der Trades Assembly Halle, Ost Washington Str., Chicago, Illinois, zusammen.

Jede Union hat das Recht einen Delegaten zu schicken. Derselbe muß mit einem schriftlichen Mandat versehen sein, daß von zwei Beamten seiner Union unterzeichnet sein muß. Stärkere Unionen haben das Recht für jedes hundert Mitglieder einen Delegaten zu schicken. Die Trades Assembly in Chicago ist uns großmüthig entgegen gekommen. Sie hat uns ihre Halle unentgeltlich zur Benutzung überlassen; ebenso brav sind die Carpenter in Chicago, indem sie für alle Delegaten freies Quartier für die Zeit der Convention bereit haben. Die deutschen Zimmerleute sollten an allen Orten, wo noch keine Union besteht, zusammenkommen und eine bilden, damit sie einen Delegaten zu dieser Convention schicken können. Dieselbe wird von großer Bedeutung für alle Carpenter, sowie für alle Holzarbeiter im Allgemeinen sein. Es sind circa drei bis vierhunderttausend Carpenter im Lande. Haben wir nur erst ein Viertel derselben vereinigt, so können wir Großartiges erringen. Deßhalb Kameraden auf zur Convention in Chicago.

Das provisorische Comite.

Vom Schlachtfelde der Arbeit.

Der tägliche Einzelkampf der zwischen dem Arbeiter und dem Boß tausendfältig sich vollzieht, und durch die Macht der Gewohnheit die öffentliche Aufmerksamkeit selten erregt, ist in der letzten Zeit durch einen Massenkampf in mehreren Orten unterbrochen worden.

Die Bauhandwerker sind auf der ganzen Linie ruhig, dagegen hat ein Gewerk sich aufgerafft, das größtentheils in deutschen Händen ist, und deren Arbeitszeit ein ausverschämt lange war. Die Brauarbeiter sind es, welche in compacten Massen auf den Kampfplatz zwischen Capital und Arbeit erschienen sind. In St. Louis haben sie glänzend gesiegt und das Geheul des kapitalistischen Globe-Democrat nach Polizisten, ist ihm in der Kehle erstickt. Letzten Sonntag hielten sie die erste Unionversammlung nach dem Streike ab. Fast alle Mitglieder waren anwesend, mögen andere Gewerke sich ein Beispiele daran nehmen. In New York tobt der Kampf noch gewaltig. Die Brauarbeiter stehen fest und treu zu ihren Forderungen. Sie verlangen einen 12stündigen Arbeitstag und Abschaffung der Sonntagsarbeit oder extra Vergütung von 50 Cts. per Stunde. Alle Arbeiter Unionen stehen hinter ihnen indem sie nur solches Bier trinken was von Brauereien kommt, welche die Forderungen der Arbeiter bewilligt haben. Beide Parteien sind stark. Die Boße kämpfen mit Geld, Lüge und Verrath und die Niederlage vor Augen. Die Arbeiter mit Zuversicht und Muth mit der Aussicht auf einen vollständigen Sieg. Die socialistische New Yorker Volkszeitung kämpft für die Arbeiter, die Staatszeitung für die Boße, aber die letzteren werden ausfinden, daß der Damm der Brauerarbeiter Unionen nicht zu brechen ist. Einigkeit und Ausdauer führen zum Sieg.

Wie der Carpenter gefällt.

Aus den Correspondenzen welche wir an anderer Stelle in englischer Sprache veröffentlichen, ersehen die Kameraden welch ein freudiger Wiederhall von allen Seiten über den „Carpenter" erscholl. Nur noch kurze Zeit und unser Blatt wird in allen Orten gelesen. Wenn jeder Zimmermann für die Verbreitung desselben wirkt, so können wir es bald vergrößern. Jeder deutsche Zimmermann sollte seine Schuldigkeit thun und für die Verbreitung desselben Sorge tragen.

Die Maschine.

Mit der Erfindung der Dampfkraft wurde eine Revolution geboren. Die Anwendung der Dampfmaschine veränderte zuerst alle Verkehrsmittel; die Ruderboote und Segelschiffe wurden durch Dampfschiffe ersetzt; der Postillon mit seiner Kutsche, und die langen Züge der Frachtfuhrleute welche die Waaren von den Werkstellen zu den Jahrmärkten und Messen brachten, leben nur noch in der Erinnerung fort und dienen Romanschreibern um den Geist der Vergangenheit zu schildern. Dann zerstörte sie die Zunfteinrichtung und schuf an deren Stelle die Gewerbefreiheit und die Freizügigkeit.

Dieß zog den Fall der kleinen Handwerksmeister herbei. Der Meister und Gesell verschwindet immer mehr und Fabrikant und Fabrikarbeiter treten an deren Stelle.

Die Zahl der Meister wird im Verhältniß zur Bevölkerungszahl immer kleiner, die der Lohnarbeiter immer größer. Der letztere kann das nöthige Geld zum selbständigen Betrieb seines Geschäfts nicht mehr verdienen und er muß sich schließlich fügen und Lohnarbeiter sein lebenlang bleiben. So theilt die Maschine die menschliche Gesellschaft immer weiter in 2 Lager. Auf der einen Seite die Lohnarbeiter, ohne Existenzmittel die nur auf dem Erwerbe ihrer Hände Arbeit angewiesen sind, auf der andern Seite die mit Maschinen Gebäude, Ländereien und flüßigem Gelde bewaffneten Fabrikanten, Kaufleuten und Speculanten aller Art welche den Arbeitsertrag des ganzen Volkes, gegen eine geringe Lohnvergütung an sich ziehen.

Die meisten Gewerbe sind von ihr vollständig verändert, viele ganz vernichtet und andere dagegen neu geschaffen. Selten giebt es hier einen Arbeiter der sein Geschäft vollständig erlernen kann weil die Theilung der Arbeit überall eingeführt ist. Hier in St. Louis ist das Zimmerhandwerk in 4 andere Geschäfte übergegangen 1. Främer, welche Joist und die Fußböden legen; 2. Treppenbauer; 3. Finischer; 4. Millarbeiter und Carpenter. Wenn ein Zimmerer immer ein und dieselbe Arbeit macht so lernt er sie schließlich auswendig und der Boß merkt die Zeit wie lange als er an seinem Stück arbeitet, hierauf berechnet er die Zeit des schnellsten Arbeiter und setzt darnach den Preis. So hatte sich hier die Accordarbeit eingebürgert, welches die Zimmerleute dieser Stadt bei 12stündiger Arbeit nur einen Verdienst von 1.50 bis 1.75 per Tag gab. Die Union hat dieses Uebel abgeschafft. Die Maschine hat also auch hier revolutionirt. Sie hat die Carpenter Union erzeugt. Ihre Wirkung ist im ganzen Lande dieselbe, sie drückt den Carpenter überall und nimmt die Winterarbeit fort. Wir wollen die Maschine nicht vernichten, das wäre Unsinn, nein laßt uns den Boßen so viel von ihrem Vortheil den dieselben durch die Maschinen haben, abtrotzen als wir können, sei es durch Lohnerhöhung oder Abkürzung der Arbeitszeit. Eine starke Union durchs ganze Land giebt uns die Macht hierzu. Durch Vereinigung können wir den Preis unsrer Arbeit selbst festsetzen, ohne solche müßen wir uns dem Machtworte des Boßes fügen und nehmen was er giebt.

Die freie Concurrenz.

Mit der Lehre des freien Mitbewerbes treibt die Kapitalisten Klasse eine heuchlerische Anbeterei. Jedermann ist hier zu Lande gleich gestellt, ist die übliche Phrase, oder Jedermann ist seines Glückes Schmid. Es ist derselbe Humbug welchen man den französischen Soldaten vormachte als man ihnen zurief: „Jeder französische Soldat trägt den Marschallstab im Tornister!" Für alle 20 oder 30 Tausend Mann brauchte man einen Marschall, die Uebrigen hatten das Nachsehen. So ist es heute mit den Glücksrittern der Fall.

Von Tausenden welche den Wettlauf im Geschäft antreten um der Lohnarbeiter Klasse zu entfliehen und in die Reihen der Ausbeuter zu treten, werden wegen Mangel an Betriebskapital in ihre alte Jacke zurückgezwängt, von dem man dann nicht weiter spricht. Gelingt es aber mal einem Arbeiter sich zum Fabrikanten hinaufzuarbeiten, so wird wiederholt auf solchen Fall hingewiesen um den Aberglauben im Volke zu erhalten, daß Jeder dasselbe thun könne.

Es hält nicht schwer Boß zu werden, aber Boß zu bleiben ist die Kunst sagte uns einmal ein sehr tüchtiger Carpenterboß nachdem er 10 Jahre lang sein Geschäft selbstständig betrieben, und als wir ihn fragten was die Ursache seines Untergangs sei, antwortete er: "Machinery killed me." Er war das Opfer der freien Concurrenz. Sein Nachbar hatte mehr Mittel eine bessere Maschine einzuführen und war daher im Stande die Arbeiten billiger herzustellen.

Für die Arbeiter und uns Carpenter wird es immer schwieriger Boß zu werden, weil wir mittellos sind, und in den Concurrenzkampf mit den Kapitalisten zu treten wäre der Kampf eines Unbewaffneten mit dem Bewaffneten deßen Ausgang nicht zweifelhaft ist.

Die freie Concurrenz drückt nur unsere Löhne, indem jeder Boß den andern zu unterbieten sucht, und dann sich an seinen Arbeitern schadlos halten will. Laßt uns diesem System einen Halt gebieten welches wir durch die Vereinigung aller Carpenter des Landes zu einem großen starken Bruderbunde erringen können. Dann sind wie eine Macht womit die Boße rechnen müßen.

Wir senden 10 Nummer für $4. 20 für $9 das ganze Jahr, frei ins Haus, einzeln Abonnement 50 Cents. Deutsche Correspondenzen werden unter folgender Adresse erbeten. Gustav Lübkert 1233 South 6 Str., St. Louis, Mo.

Abonnenten kommen von allen Seiten, von Maine und Californien und selbst aus dem Indianer Territorium.. Wenn es so fort geht wird der „Carpenter" bald ein anderer Kerl sein.

Die erste Nummer unsers Blattes hat gute Früchte getragen. An vielen Orten sind die Zimmerleute an der Arbeit für die National Union.

St. Louis ist jetzt mit Carpentern überfüllt weil die Steinarbeit zurück ist.

THE CARPENTER.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

VOLUME I. ST. LOUIS, JULY, 1881. NUMBER 3.

Carpenters and Joiners' National Convention,

Will be Held at

TRADES ASSEMBLY HALL,

192 and 194 East Washington St.,

CHICAGO, ILL.,

Monday, August 8, 1881.

CALL TO ORDER AT 3 P. M.

The object will be to organize a carpenters and joiners national union, to frame a general constitution, and arrange a plan of organization.

All local unions of carpenters, stairbuilders unions and planing mill hands unions, are cordially invited to send delegates. Each delegate should have credentials signed by the president and secretary of his union.

The basis of representation will be: One delegate for one hundred members or less, and one additional delegate for every additional hundred members or fractional part thereof.

It is hoped that every local union will send its full delegation, that we may have a well attended convention.

By order Provisional Committee.

Special Notice.

We have sent sample copies of THE CARPENTER to a large number of persons who have applied for them. We ask these parties to take notice that we will send THE CARPENTER by mail for 50 cents per year, postage free. Gentlemen, please forward your subscriptions! We will discontinue the free list after this number.

IT is a common practice for some bosses to hire carpenters for outdoor work, and after weeks of labor in the hot sun, when the in-door work is to be done, they hire men at cheaper rates and let the others go. We must remember such bosses!

WITH this number of THE CARPENTER the Provisional committee of the N. U. resigns the trust of this paper and delivers it to the National Convention. Henceforth THE CARPENTER will be the property and organ of the Carpenters' National Union, and thus becomes the property of all the local unions.

TWO many young men look with scorn upon a trade and regard manual labor as degrading. This is the result of the commercial education of our schools, which fits young men mainly for mercantile pursuits. The only remedy is technical education—the practical schooling of the workshop, as well as of books. Then young men will discover a world of interest in a trade. The only degradation of manual labor comes from its serf status of long hours and low wages, and when the workers unite, then the day of such degradation will speedily end.

OUR ENLARGEMENT.

With this number THE CARPENTER sprouts into life as an eight-page paper. The generous and warm support given us warrants this step. We desire to supply our readers with the full value of their subscriptions. We have been cramped for space and are now able to publish more correspondence and also to give more space to our German brothers. Hearty assistance has come from the German carpenters, and it is consequently our duty to let their voice be fully heard.

Every carpenter should now feel a pride in working for their own journal. This is not the venture of a capitalist, but it is the work of carpenters who attend to it at night after their weary day's labor. Every line written comes from the heart and pen of those who feel the misery of their class. Every word and thought uttered is to stir the workers from their lethargy and awake them to the power of union. Help us on in the good work and we shall do our duty as we have done in the past.

THE WORKERS' RISKS.

One of the favorite arguments advanced in defense of the present system is that when a capitalist puts his money into business, he risks it, and ought to be paid for that risk. While we admit capitalists have risks under the present competitive system, yet the workers have their risks of life and limb, of body and health. Are these risks not worthy of consideration as well as the risks of wealth and property? Think of the dangers of workmen in various employments, think of the numbers who are injured daily in various avocations, think of how many are crippled and maimed, who are shattered in constitutions and broken down for life in the service of capital! Many a time have we seen our fellow craftsmen fall from rickety scaffolds and dizzy heights, to be carried to their crowded tenements often more dead than alive. Is this nothing? In the hot summer's sun we have to toil and in the winter's cold, and is this no risk? Hundreds of our craft have suffered from sunstroke this week in Chicago and St. Louis. We hold that if capitalists have a right to payment for the risks of their money, then we demand proper recompense for the risks of human life. To get such recompense we must organize and amalgamate our forces. Then the risks of labor will be paid for, and not until then.

LIEN LAWS.

WHY should we not have a stringent lien law in every State? Workmen have a right to be protected in their earnings. The wages we get are small enough, but small as they are the loss of them after they are earned is a blow that none can feel so keenly as they whose day's wages brings them each day's bread. The State should see that every provision is made for the welfare of her wealth producers. In their comfort is her prosperity, and when they are degraded she must likewise suffer. Recognizing this principle, New York has been the foremost State in enacting lien laws. And after an experience of some years, the old lien law of New York is now to be amended so that the mechanic and laborer will have priority of claim over all other creditors or mortgagees.

The 'Builder and Wood Worker' of July, takes exception to this, and claims it will prevent money from being borrowed, as the lender will not take the risk imposed by this law. But in our humble opinion its effects will be to put building operations on a sound financial basis. It will prevent the reckless system of money borrowing now indulged in by many bosses. There are too many one-horse concerns without capital, who aim to do a big business on credit, and figure so closely on work as to land in bankruptcy before the job is fairly completed. Under this proposed law, dealers in building material and moneyed men will exercise more care as to who they deal with.

But there is also a humane consideration in regard to this law. The worker who has nothing but his wages can not be put on a level with the man of money. The latter can much easier wait than can the workman. The workman has put in his labor to produce wealth; the moneyed man put in the money for speculation—"to make money." Why should the poor workman be put off to starve with 15 or 20 cents on the dollar, and let others who have produced nothing be placed on a par with him?

We favor the New York law; and in the last Missouri Legislature we advocated the passage of an amendment to the lien law, containing that as well as other necessary changes. We want a full lien for workmen's wages, and the collection of the judgment without long stays of execution and other unnecessary delays. When there is such a law bosses will be mighty sure to have the money wherewith to pay their workmen, for it will be too costly and dangerous for them, to act as many unscrupulous ones do now.

THIS month we intended to publish a directory of local carpenters' unions, with time and place of meeting. But the secretaries of the unions have not fully reported. We ask the local unions to attend to this matter at once and send time and place of meetings for publication in our August number.

SUBSCRIBERS who fail to reeeive THE CARPENTER promptly will oblige us by sending postal stating the fact.

PROXY REPRESENTATION.

We have received letters from various local unions at remote points of the country, asking if proxies can be furnished to represent them in the National Convention. Most of these unions have weak treasuries and are struggling to organize the trade. They desire to be represented in the convention and to have a voice in organizing the National Union. We think their voice should be heard and that every carpenters' union should be represented by delegates or proxies. We want every local union to join the National Union.

The Provisional Committee proposes that the two carpenters' unions in Chicago shall elect 10 proxies each, and upon application of any local union, the Chicago men shall furnish them with suitable proxies. Unions wanting proxies will first decide on the measures they wish introduced in the convention, then prepare a a letter of instructions and send it along with credentials for the proxies. Address Thos. P. Doran, 48 South Curtis street, Chicago, or to J. P. Goodwin, 3218 Dearborn street, Chicago, or to the editor of this journal. Leave a blank space for name of proxy to be filled out. These proxies will act in some cases gratuitously. By this arrangement there can be no excuse for any local union not being represented. Arouse, and send delegates or proxies!

PRESS NOTICES.

We are under obligations to the Chicago Express, Pittsburg Labor Tribune, Philadelphia Tageblatt, Paterson Labor Standard, Cigarmakers' Journal, Granite Cutters' Journal and Hayes Valley Advertiser, San Francisco, for favorable mention of our Journal.

THE CARPENTER is the title of a quarto sheet, just issued by the Carpenters' Union, St. Louis, Mo., with P. J. McGuire as editor. Its object is the advancement and improvement of this branch of trade, and if possible to inaugurate an International Union. It is filled with pungent and interesting articles.—St. Louis Union.

THE CARPENTER, "A Monthly Journal for Carpenters and Joiners," is a bright little trade journal hailing from St. Louis. One of the best things the members of Carpenters' Unions can do is to sustain a journal of this kind devoted to their interests.—American Machinist.

THE CARPENTER is a bright, cheery little paper, and its object seems to be to show there are two sides to the great question of "Capital and Labor." It will advocate the labor side of the question in the interests of journeymen carpenters and joiners and trades' unions generally. The field is large and will bear tilling; may the fruits be rich and many. We wish our new contemporary God speed. —Builder and Woodworker.

THE CARPENTER.

ST. LOUIS, JULY, 1881.

THE love of the plutocrats runs out towards horses, not men. They build $80,000 stables, but they waste no money on men. The average man does not have half as much consideration in this world as a thoroughbred horse.

THE eight-hour law will not be enforced by the government and others until all laborers, artistic and mechanical, stand in line to compel public attention to that ordinance. It is only by union at the ballot-box that we can conquer.

POLITICAL economists estimate that at the present time wage-workers, more especially the hard toilers, do not obtain more than one-fifth of the real value of their labor, the remaining four-fifths being legally stolen from them by land and money-holders.

THE present condition of the working people is not at all satisfactory, and they alone can alter it. The questions now agitating communities are theirs to solve; for only those who perform the work of the world are in power to limit the term of toil and adjust the rewards of labor.

IN the United States there are about 500 millionaires, and about 100 alone in the city of New York. Jay Gould with his $63,000,000, and Vanderbilt with his $130,000,000. Every dollar of this came out of the toil of the producing classes. No slave labor can be worse than this crushing of labor, which is the curse of civilization.

LAND, air, water, and other agencies are natural forces, free gifts from the Creator, and placed gratuitously in the hand of every man, to be used by him free of any charge whatever. Any government or any man who steps in between these gifts or forces and the worker and demands a toll or price for their use, commits a wrong and robs industry.

LABOR is the parent of capital, but the relations seem to be reversed, that in a country made rich beyond what may be conceived, labor should so often plead in vain, not for the chance of developing man's higher nature, but for mere bread to sustain toil; that in the very shadow of such mountainous fortunes as those of Jay Gould, Vanderbilt, and Astor there should be such biting, stinging poverty is shameful.

LET us not forget that whatever power strikes at the interests of the working classes, is an enemy to the country; whether it appear in the form of monopolies for the control of labor, or in that of the legislation which puts power in the hands of the few, or in that of a traffic through which enough money is wasted in every few years to pay our national debt, to say nothing of the long line of other evils that follow.—Rev. S. P. Smith.

The Emigration Question.

Gladstone is not alone in his idea that emigration is one remedy to ameliorate the condition of the Irish people. There are Irish-Americans who also believe that Irishmen in Ireland "who have no land" ought to emigrate. We occassionally find in our exchanges that men have proceeded to Ireland to influence emigration to America. How often will such men have to be shown that it is not want of land that impoverishes Ireland? There are millions of acres of waste lands which could be brought to bear crops as good and in some instances better than the lands now under cultivation. And altogether there is more land in Ireland than would support three times the population. Why, then should the people desert their lands, leaving the land-thieves in possession? To advise men to emigrate to America because they have no land in Ireland is a virtual recognition of the assumptions of the scoundrels who levy the rent. It is not emigration to America or anywhere else that is wanted. It is the abolition of the monopoly that prevents them from enjoying in freedom the inheritance that God intended for them, that is the greatest need of the Irish people.—Irish World.

Wholesome Truths.

Instead of receiving for his labor the full products of that labor, the workman has to be content with the portion of his own produce called wages. The capitalist pockets the whole produce, because he is the owner of the means of labor, and he pays the laborers out of it.

While society is divided into two opposing classes—on the one hand, the capitalists, the monopolizers of the entire means of production, viz., land, raw material and machinery, and on the other hand, the workers, deprived of all property in the means of production, owners of nothing but their own working power. While this exists the worker will be a slave to his own products, monopolized by the capitalist, therefore there is no real redemption for the working class until it becomes owner of all the means of labor—land, raw material, machinery, etc.—and thereby also the owner of the whole of the produce of its own labor.—London Labor Standard.

ALL things which are valuable are the product of labor. It follows that the more idlers there are, the less the supply of wealth for the laborer, but where everyone is a purchaser of things of value, and everyone has ascertained to a large extent the knowledge of his wants, there you can not produce too much wealth or value. The now-a-day political economists are trying to keep the people in ignorance, and tell them the laborer has no wants, only those that are physical, and they teach the doctrine so as to enable others to supply their known wants at the expense of those who create all wealth.

WAGES in every case are fixed by a bargain, and in a bargain he who resists longest and best has the greatest chance of getting more than his due. Were it not for trades' unions the workman would be unable to offer any resistance.

DOES MIGHT MAKE RIGHT.

The Tables Turned---A Hackman Who Understands the Rules of Railroad Tariffs.

It's fine weather at the bay and everybody who can afford it takes a spin occasionally out of the dust and heat. Last Saturday Stanford and Gage were walking along Kearny street, and when they got to Bush the governor took off his hat, wiped his brow and remarked:

"Steve, it's too hot for anything. What do you say to a breath of fresh air?"

"Have we time?" inquired Mr. Gage, pulling out his watch. So did the governor, who replied:

"There isn't anything very pressing for a couple of hours, I guess, and we may as well take a spin out to the park. It isn't worth while to have out my horses. Let's take a hack and then we can enjoy a walk when we get there. It'll be better than riding around the drives."

So they got into a coupe and were driven out to Golden Gate park. At the entrance the governor and Gage alighted.

"What's the fare?" asked the governor.

"On'y $15, guv'nor."

"What!" yelled Stanford and Gage in the same breath.

"Fifteen dollars," repeated cabby, unbuttoning his coat and spitting on his hands.

"But, my good man," protested the governor, "such a charge is exorbitant. The law confines you to a reasonable price for your services, and you can be arrested and punished for such a violation of the ordinance."

"Hang the law!" growled the cabby. "My money bought and paid for this hack an' hosses, an' as Guv'nor Stanford said in his letter to the New Yord chamber of commerce, 'the essence of ownership is control.'"

"Hem!" coughed the governor, looking slyly at Steve, who began to grin. "That's all well enough when applied to my railroads, but, but—er, now if you charge us fifteen dollars to bring us to the park what on earth would you charge us to take us to the Cliff house?"

"Five dollars."

"From here?"

"No; from the city."

"But it's twice the distance!"

"Yes, but it's a competitive point. Fifteen to the park, five to the Cliff. No hoggin' about it. Through rates to the Cliff, local rates back to the park added—just as you fellers do when you charge $300 for drawing a carload of stuff from New York to 'Frisco, and make it $800 if you drop the car at Elko, about 500 miles nearer New York."

It was Steve's turn to cough and the governor's to grin.

"Well," said the governor with a sigh, "take us to the Cliff."

At the Cliff house the governor and Stephen drank their beer and smoked a cigar, and listened to the barking of the seals, and filled their lungs with the sea-breeze. Suddenly Steve clapped himself on the leg and cried out:

"By Jove, governor, I forgot that lot of coal of Smith's that the sheriff is to sell at 3 o'clock. It is 2 now. If we miss that a chance to save at least a thousand dollars will be gone."

"Good heavens!" cried the governor, snatching out his watch, "let us hurry back at once. Driver! Oh, driver!"

"Here, sir," answered cabby, who had been leaning over the balcony parapet within ear-shot, "here, sir."

"We want to return to town immediately," cried Mr. Gage.

"Ya-as, I s'pose so," said cabby, slowly chewing a straw, "but I'll take my pay in advance if it's all the same to you, gents."

The governor growled something between his teeth and tendered him $5.

"'Taint enough," said cabby contemptuously.

"In heaven's name how far will your extortion go?" snorted the governor. "How much do you want?"

"Five hundred more, an' not a cent less," replied cabby.

"How sir—er—damme, sir! how do you dare ask such a peice for driving two gentlemen four or five miles?" spurted the governor.

"I base my charges on 'what the traffic will bear,' same as the railroads does," replied the hackman with a grin. "If taters is sellin' in Los Angeles for fifty cents a bushel, and at $3 a bushel at Tucson, you fellers charge the poor devil of a rancher $2.50 a bushel to haul his taters to Tucson and gobble all the profit. I heered Mr. Gage say if he could get into town by 3 o'clock he could make a thousand dollars. As there ain't no other hack here, I'm as good a monopoly for this wunst as any blasted railroad on earth; but I ain't so greedy. I don't want all you can make by usin' my hack. I'm willin' to get along with half."

With a dismal groan the governor and Steve emptied their pockets and counted out the money.

"Now, see here," said cabby as he closed the door of the hack on his victims, "I've done for wunst what you roosters day in an' day out have been doin' for years, and made your millions by it. I happen to be able to give you a small dose of your own medicine for wunst, and I don't want you to do no kickin'. I know you can send me to jail for running my business on your principles, but if you jails me I'll have to have your blood when I get out, and don't yer forget it."

Hereupon the hackman clapped the door to with a bang, and climbing to his seat, drove at a rattling pace to the place where the sheriff was about to sell out poor Smith. Smith was a coal dealer who didn't have special rates.—Virginia City (Nev.) Chronicle.

THE laboring men have the power if they would use it to bring down our present monopolistic rulers and put in their stead honest men who would interest themselves in the welfare of the producing classes, and see to it that they were not robbed to enrich monopolies, but as long as laboring men will not help those who are trying to help them, they will be over-worked, ill-educated, and ill-paid.

A Monopoly-Ridden State.

Frank B. Gowan, one of Pennsylvania's railroad kings, in speaking of the corruption and depravity existing in the local and state legislatures, gives vent, no doubt unwittingly, to some terrible truths:

He describes the municipal government of Philadelphia as absolutely debauched. For years the councils legislated only upon "orders" from the Pennsylvania railroad office. He gives a case where the officers of the Pennsylvania had agreed with him to permit the passage of a certain ordinance, and afterward "bribed with money the councils to defeat it." He gives names, dates, and all but amounts, as a merchant might state a transaction from his books. When he comes to talk about the riot bill, which he unhesitatingly designates as the "four million steal," his remarks are simply terrible, speaking as he is of the legislature of a civilized state. He intimates very plainly that the greatest criminals were not put to the bar, and that while the conviction of Kemble and the others was a very good thing in its way, it was a very small thing in comparison with what ought to have been done. He declares that he made, with the aid of skillful detectives, an investigation of his own; that, indeed, he observed through such agents every step in the progress of such corruption; and as the result he is able to state that if every other convict in the penitentiary were selected until the number reached two hundred and fifty, these would form a far decenter body than the Pennsylvania legislature. We looked through the Pennsylvania papers for some defense of their public authorities against this sweeping denunciation from so responsible a source, but have found none. If what Mr. Gowen says is true, the situation there is even more deplorable than we had supposed.—New York Sun.

Brutal Despotism.

In a recent address Wendell Phillips, of Boston, Mass., speaking of affairs in Russia, said: In Russia there is no press, no debates, no explanation of what government does, no remonstrance allowed, no agitation of public issues—dead silence, like that which reigns at the summit of Mount Blanc, freezes the whole empire—long ago described as a "despotism tempered by assassination." Meanwhile such despotism has unsettled the brain of the ruling race, as unbridled power doubtless made some of the twelve Cæsars insane—a madman sporting with the lives and comfort of a hundred millions of men. The young girl whispers in her mother's ear, under a ceiled roof, her pity for a brother knouted and dragged half dead into exile for his opinions. The next week she is stripped naked and flogged to death in the public square; no inquiry, no explanation, no trial, no protest—one dead uniform silence, the law of the tyrant—where in the ground for any hope of peaceful change? Where the fulcrum upon which you can plant any possible lever? Machiævel's sorry picture of poor human nature would be fulsome flattery if men could keep still under oppression.

Boycotting.

The propriety of Boycotting has not been called in question, except by those whose oppression has made them the sufferers from it. There is, indeed, a peaceful principle underlying its practice. In poor bedeviled Ireland it took the place of violence, and has been more effective than all the hedge-sheltered shot-guns that have been fired there in years. It is really a Christian method, appealing as it does to some of the finest feelings of humanity, that brother should stand by brother in distress and oppression, and quietly rebuke the oppressers by—not slaying them or by violent assault, as has hitherto been often the case, but by gently and firmly resolving to have nothing to do with the offenders, either in trade or socially. They touch not pitch lest they be defiled; they touch not the oppressors with hands nor dollars lest defilement overtake the hands and encouragement to further wrong doing follow in the way of the dollars. They kindly rebuke great wrong done by oppressors, and at the same time exhibit a broad Christian spirit toward their brethren of another trades organization. Boycotting is a description of practical Christianity, and is about the only sort that can convince some employers of labor of the benefits of true piety, and then only by vigorously hammering it through their sinful skulls into their impious brains. Once it is lodged there it can be depended upon to stick.—Pittsburg Labor Tribune.

Modern Slavery.

Two negroes were put on the auction-block, much in the style of slavery days, at Lexington, Ky., a few days ago. They had been sentenced to a year's servitude apiece for vagrancy, and their labor for that term was what was offered for sale. A cattle auctioneer was the salesman, and the men were critically examined, with many pokes and pinches, just as slaves used to be. The first to be put up was a fat old fellow, and the bidding advanced very slowly to $20. "Bless my soul!" cried the auctioneer, "I recollect the time when he would have brought $500—a hale, hearty, old nigger like him. Twenty, twenty, twenty; any advance on twenty? Go up and examine him, gentlemen. He's able to do a good day's work yet, breaking rock or breaking hemp, or even working on a railroad. Look how sleek and fat he is. Look at his arms and legs." He was knocked down to Col. Craig, a railroad contractor, for $80. The other negro was younger and stronger. Craig wanted to get him, but he was bought for $112 by a man who meant to put him to work at street sprinkling. The sale was the first held under a new Kentucky tramp law.

VICTORIA, Queen of England, is the owner of a stuffed peacock, the two eyes of which consists of precious stones valued at $250,000. Many a day down in the damp, sunless mines of Wales—down in the bowels of the earth—did brigades of her subjects have to toil for that money!

A MAN'S labor, without the aid of machines, produces more in 100 days than he and an average family can consume in 365 days. Hence, to support his family independently a man must labor 100 days in the year, or two days per week, or three hours daily. The man who labors ten hours every day does not even consume one-third of his product. Since the other two-thirds of it are not consumed, nor given away, nor possessed by him, he is, of course, cheated out of it. This, by the way, accounts for the "productiveness" of brain work, money, and property. The amount out of which he is cheated presents itself plainer to the eye when we give it a normal value. If the value of that which a family annually consumes, and which is one-third of the product, is $400, then the value of the two-thirds out of which the laborer is cheated is $800.

EVERYWHERE, and in America particularly the laborer is worthy of his hire. Discussing American and foreign labor, the Philadelphia Record makes this point: "In comparing the wages paid to American workingmen with those paid abroad it should be born in mind not only that the purchasing power of money is considerably less here than the average in foreign countries, but that the hours of labor are generally fewer in Europe than they are here, and the American does a better day's work than the foreigner, more of it to the hour, and of superior quality." It will do no harm for those who deal with labor to bear this in mind.

CAPITAL is the most terrible scourge of humanity, fattening upon the misery of the poor, the degradation of the worker and the brutalizing toil of his wife and children. Just as capital grows; so grows also pauperism; that millstone round the neck of civilization, the vaulting cruelty of our factory system, the squalor of our great cities, and the presence of deep poverty seated hard by the gates of enormous wealth."—Carl Marx.

THERE are two great foundation stones in the industrial temple: that human labor is the only factor in production entitled to reward; that value is a determinate amount of human labor embodied in a commodity. And a third is like unto them that value in exchange is a determinate amount of human labor made over for an equivalent and determinate amount of human labor.

AS AN instance of what national organization will do we will take the Amalgamated Machinists and Engineers. In 1853 they had only 9,973 members; and in 1874, 46,000 members, with $1,379,350 in the treasury. During this period they paid out a total of $6,930,045 for strikes, accidents, sickness, deaths, and members out of work. The Amalgamated Carpenters had only 678 members in 1860, now they have 17,000. Such a remarkable growth could never have come through local unions.

WRONG can only exist until challenged by right.

HUMOROUS.

Love thy neighbor as thyself may be a divine rule; but it don't work on earth if your wife finds out that she is a pretty little widow.

A woman said to her husband: "You have never taken me to the cemetery." "No, dear," replied he, "that is a pleasure I have yet in anticipation."

"John," said the doctor to an apothecary's boy, "did Mrs. Green get the medicine I ordered?" "I guess so," said John, "I saw crape on the door-knob this morning."

"I declare, mother," said a pretty little girl, in a pretty little way, "it's too bad. You always send me to bed when I'm not sleepy, and you always make me get up when I am sleepy."

"Shon," said a Dutchman, "you may say what you please 'pout bad neighbors; I have had te vorst neighbor as ever vas. Mine pigs and mine hens come home mit dere ears split, and todder day two of dem came home missing."

Clara—"Oh, Charley, you naughty boy! I saw you throw your cigar away just as I came around the corner." Charley—"Why didn't you say you wanted it? How was I to know."

"Now, Sammy, have you read the story of Joseph?" "Oh, yes, uncle?" "Well, then, what wrong did they do when they sold their brother?" "They sold him too cheap."

"John," said a doting parent to her gormandizing son, "do you really think you can eat the whole of that pudding with impunity?" "I don't know, ma," replied the young hopeful, "but I can with a spoon."

(Scene, fancy fair refreshment stall)—Matter-of-fact-man: "How much is this cup of tea?" "Gushing thing: "Half-a-crown." (With insinuating emphasis). "But then, I have sipped it, you know." M. of F. man: "Have you, by jove? Then I tell you what—here's five shillings and give me a clean cup."

They tell a story in Newburyport, Mass., about a man who called upon a respectable widow of his acquaintance and said: "Madam, I'm looking for a wife; I don't think you'd hardly do, but I didn't know but what you might think of somebody that would." The bewildered man has forgotten what the widow said, but has the impression that a tornado has struck the town.

There was a good specimen of American wit in the reply made by the old settler, who has lived in his city since it was a log cabin or two, to the young man who was putting him through a course of interrogatories:

"You must have lived here a long time?"

"Well, I reckon."

"Why, how long since you came here?"

"Young man," said the old settler, seizing the questioner by the coat lappel, "do you see that hill across the river (pointing to a lofty peak)?"

"Yes," said the other; "I do."

"Well, I came here, sir, when that was nuthin but a hole in the ground."

THE CARPENTER.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BY THE

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE

Carpenters and Joiners' National Union.

TERMS:—Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid.

Send all moneys and correspondence to

P. J. McGUIRE,

911 N. 19th St., St. Louis, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, JULY, 1881.

OUR TRADE CONVENTION.

In a few more weeks Chicago will be the rallying point of delegates from all the carpenters' unions. Upon the result of that gathering depends the welfare and advancement of all carpenters.

The National Convention of carpenters to be held in Trades Assembly Hall, Chicago, August 8, has no small task before it. Its mission is to unite the scattered and isolated carpenters' unions of the whole country, and to cement them into one compact national organization. Necessity demands the step and the work will be an honor to those who take part in it. Every question concerning the good of the craft, viz.: shorter hours, wages, strikes, organization, lien laws, etc., will have to be thoroughly discussed and acted upon by the convention. And so important is this, that from Maine to California, every carpenters' union is desirous of being represented.

From the moment the subject of a Carpenters' National Union has been broached until now, one union after another has fallen into line until every one of the unions have decided to connect themselves with such a movement. And thus through a unity of forces will be accomplished that which local and segregated unions have so often vainly tried.

The indications are that over twenty local unions will send delegates. Our convention will number fully fifty delegates, representing a combined strength of over 10,000 members. Hence we will have every right to be proud of our first convention. Many other trades, now strong and powerful, had a more insignificant and humbler beginning. Surely we have every reason to be hopeful.

Let the delegates come together in the true spirit of fraternity, with a due sense of their obligations, and the result will be the formation of a mighty organization of carpenters. Then we can be in a position to demand terms and secure them without strikes. Then we can raise the cities of low wages up to the level of the high-paid places, and thus secure the latter from the influx of labor which is now threatening their safety. Then we will have such a combination that the treasuries of our local unions will be available to each other. So when there is a difficulty in one city, sanctioned by the executive officers of the National Union, all other cities will come to the rescue with the sinews of war. Strikes will then cease, for employers will be slower to resist an organization so powerful, and one likely to occasion them heavy losses if they oppose it.

THE NATIONAL UNION.

CINCINNATI, July 14, 1881.

The Carpenters union of this city have elected five delegates to the National Convention to be held in Chicago. The members of our union are thoroughly satisfied of the great benefit from the organization of a strong central body, the more so, as the builders are so much opposed to it. There is scarcely a builder in town who does not strenuously object to the formation of such a society, as they say it will so complicate matters with their men, that it will be next to impossible to carry on business with such an organization, ready at all times to interfere in the working of their shops. I have never thought that the employers and the men's interests were identical, but I do not think they should be antagonistic. That there is an antagonism between them none will deny, nor need we go very far for a reason for this antagonism. The employers have managed the thing so long themselves that it grinds them to find that the men are becoming independent enough to demand a voice in the settlement of their wages. I hope that the time will soon come when all grievances between the men and employers will be settled by arbitration. This can only be, however, when both sides recognize the power and ability of the other to hold out until a favorable settlement is made. Now it is evident that it is only by combination that the workmen can hope to make his demands heard, and to cause his influence to be felt. Everything that tends to solidify that combination, and make it compact and strong, should receive the hearty encouragement and support of the workmen. A National Union presents the most effectual remedy for the various differences of local unions. Enough has been said to prove the necessity for a National Organization. Now as to the success or practicability of such a union. The success of other National or International organizations ought to be proof positive, that it can not but succeed. Carpenters should, at least, be as intelligent and enterprising as the Cigarmakers or International Printers. There may be some difficulty at first in raising funds sufficient to efficiently carry out the objects of the association, and I would rather not have the union formed than to have it hampered and crippled from such a cause. But I think this can be avoided by the men in each local society, who see and feel the necesity for such an organization, to urge the matter in the various meetings, and try to impress the importance of the object upon the listless or indifferent. There is a vast field for missionary work among the carpenters. I think a bright day is dawning, and I look forward to the Chicago Convention as the beginning of the new era.

The delegates of the Cincinnati union to the Chicago Convention are J. R. Smith, L. F. Lincoln, H. B. Kuhlmann, Ben Stolberg, John Elleck.

Fraternally,

J. R. SMITH.

WORKSHOP NOTES.

Connecting Cylinders to Straight String.

The way to make a neat job is to leave some straight wood in the cylinder, say 1 1-2 or 2 inches; then the bead on the bottom edge of cylinder joins the bead on string in straight wood, thereby preventing the cripple usually found when the cylinder joins the string at the spring. The position of the risers is generally spaced in large cylinders, though in small ones the riser landing is put in the spring. The most common way is to let cylinders into spring, then glue and screw from the back.—Carpentry and Building.

Bending Oak and Hickory.

Soak the pieces in very hot water for an hour or so, and then bend them over a cylinder. Carriage makers and ship carpenters have a steam chest rigged up for the purpose.

Arched Ceiling.

An arched ceiling is quite if not more favorable to good acoustics than the flat, unless the height of the room exceeds three-fifths of its width, in which case either would have more or less echo or bell sound.

Placing Landing Riser.

The following is a good way to place the landing riser on a straight flight of stairs having a cylinder at the top. The riser should be placed so as to correspond with the usual method of getting out the rail piece which is above it. Usually between five and six inches should be allowed from face line of riser to back of cylinder. This varies, however, according to pitch of stairs. The object is to provide for using ordinary long balusters on the landing.—Carpentry and Building.

Keys and Locks.

The history of keys abounds with interesting matter and takes us back to the beginning of civilization. The exact place and date of their first use has not yet been determined, but their origin has been variously attributed to Egypt, Phœnicia and Greece. We find in Homer's "Odyssey" a simple appliance in the shape of a leathern thong inserted through a hole in the door, which, with the help of a ring or hook attached to it, would fasten or unfasten from the outside a bolt within. This was probably the precursor of the key. But when we come down to Roman times, we arrive at a period in which locks and keys were in constant use. The museums of Europe possess manifold specimens of this epoch which all bear a strong ancient character. They are generally made of bronze, but sometimes occur also in iron—the former metal has lasted the longest. Unfortunately, the locks to which they belonged, having been made chiefly of iron, have not withstood decay, and so do not enable us to judge of their mechanism. But the bronze keys are not infrequently found in a very perfect condition, and the evidence of their construction is sufficient to show that the handiwork of the Roman locksmith was not unworthy of comparison with that of our own time.

Backing Hip Rafters.

To find the down and lower-end bevels of a hip rafter, take 17 inches on the blade of the square and the rise of the roof to the foot on the tongue. Make a knife scribe up the blade and down the tongue. The blade will be the lower end bevel and the tongue the down or upper end bevel. The reason for this operation is as follows: The relative position of a hip rafter to a common rafter is as 12 to 17—that is, if a common rafter, in running 12 inches, rises 6 inches, it will take 17 inches on the run of a hip rafter to rise 6 inches. The position is the same on any roof or any pitch. To find the side bevel, take the length of the hip rafter on the blade of the square and its run on the tongue, or proportional parts of each; then the blade will show the side bevel. To get the backing, take the length of the hip rafter on the blade of the square and the rise of the roof on the tongue. Draw a line down the tongue and set a bevel square to it, which will be the backing.—Bell's Carpentry Made Easy.

Improvements in the Square.

A correspondent in July number Carpentry and Building makes this suggestion in regard to the carpenter's square:

1. By marking one edge in hundredths of a foot, and another in twelfths of an inch, as many squares now made are marked. The other two edges should be marked as at present, by eighths and sixteenths.

2. On one side strike lines from the figure 12 on the tongue across the blade to the various points upon it, thereby representing the angles required in laying off various polygons, so that by laying the square on the edge of the board, touching at points indicated, one could get the joint lines of the different angles required.

3. On one side of the blade have a quarter circle marked, so that one may readily read the degree, or by using a bevel in connection with it, may obtain a pitch of any degree required.

A Durable Wood.

Catalpa is now being largely used in the West for railroad ties. This wood possesses great durability and power of resistance to the elements possessed by no other wood. It is found on the Mississippi and tributaries. It bears a white, highly perfumed flower and grows rapidly. On the Iron Mountain railroad, ties of this wood have lain in the muddy silt of the Mississippi for twelve years and are still well preserved. They have outlasted two sets of white oak ties and bid fair to survive a third. Fence posts are now sound after a service of forty to seventy-five years.

COMMUNICATIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 7.—Your journal meets with great favor here. It is just the paper for the trade. It will be one of the greatest incentives to build up a thorough organization of carpenters in this country. Therefore it must be sustained at all hazards.

The question of sending delegates to the Chicago convention was discussed in our union and we decided to comply, so there will be one delegate from here and probably two. We will elect them next week.

Our union numbers nearly 300 members, and is increasing every week. By fall season we will number 500. Workingmen should be prompt in paying their union dues. Why should not we sustain a society of our own as well as the "bosses" do?

An error has been circulated in regard to the carpenters of this city. At no time this year were 1,000 carpenters on strike in Philadelphia. Wages here are $2.25 to $2.50 per day, with a tendency to make $2.50 general. There will be no higher advance asked this season, but we will endeavor to make $2.50 the standard. This fall we will make a move for 8 hours per day and no over time, and the wages will be $2.00 per day. We believe that this will keep all hands employed through the winter. So, when spring comes, we will retain the 8 hour system, and then the demand for labor will justify us in asking an advance of pay. Thus we will increase the wages from 8 hours to what they are now paying for 10 hours.

There are 3,000 carpenters in the city, and the spirit of unionism is spreading among them. Business is good, with prospects for a good winter's work. The journeymen bricklayers stood out one day and compelled the bosses to rescind their foolish resolution (that they would hire no man who left one boss to go to another for higher wages). There are 1,600 bricklayers in the city; and 1,500 are in the union and hence they can command justice. The Philadelphia carpenters will have a grand excursion to Atlantic City, July 19.

Something is needed in our trade societies to make them grand and powerful—something more than the discussion of a few cents more wages. In the Chicago convention let the delegates lay down a live principle as the object of the organization, and let the subject of strikes die out. We ought to be organized so that strikes will not be necessary. Strikes and a few bull-headed members have always been the death of trades' unions. Do away with them and then we will succeed. "AJAX."

NEWARK, N. J., July 10.—Our organization is known as Branch No. 9 of the United Order of American Carpenters and Joiners. We have recently organized and the outlook is encouraging Wages average $2.50 per day, or, properly speaking, 25 cents per hour. We quit at 5 o'clock on Saturday and get only 9 hours' pay for the day. I consider your paper a great service to the carpenters, and I hope the craft will sustain it. I will do all in my power for it, as the subsidized press of the country is venal, degraded and polluting, and through its corrupt influences will degrade all who follow its teachings. Therefore the working classes must found and sustain their own journals. In this way we can hope to elevate ourselves from the ranks of semi-slavery. As a nation we are drifting into untold dangers at a break-neck speed, which can only be prevented by substituting sensible, logical and correct thought, in place of the idiotic ravings of the hireling editors and unscrupulous capitalists. Were just laws enacted, the tyrants who now crush and debauch labor would be at penal labor for the State, instead of ruling it as they do. But when will workingmen realize their power and arouse to use it?

The trouble is, too many workingmen are led by professional politicians, or the slippery tools of monopolies and corporations, and they seem more ready to listen to such rogues than to stand by men who are engaged in the elevation of the working people. Thus it is we are split up on election day, throwing our votes away by voting against each other. If we want laws for our interest we must be a unit at the polls as well as in our unions. DANIEL D. MURPHY.

HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y., July 12.—The poor wage slaves of this town fear the power of the "Boss" and dare not even discuss the labor question, much less support and encourage papers that are in their interest. In fact the wage-workers here and in adjoining towns are slaves. The competitive or wage system has wrought such terrible results to humanity that I seriously doubt the propriety of perpetuating it. So I send my mite to sustain THE CARPENTER, not to anchor the wage system, but to expose it and its frightful effects. I hold it is morally wrong for any individual able to labor to live on or make profit on the labor of others The wages system and its upholders are on the opposite side. Business is good here. No labor societies of any kind; wages $1.50 to $2.25 per day. Bennington, Vt., and several other towns in this State and Vermont, within a radius of 8 miles, pay the same wages and have about the same conditions as this place.

JOHN MURRAY.

NEW YORK CITY, July 11.—I am informed that it is the intention of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Unions of the West, with others, to hold a convention some time in August, for the purpose of organizing a National Union. I am glad such a step has been taken. It is a necessity that has long been felt in our trade. Still, it might have been better if the matter had been more thoroughly canvassed and date placed a little later in the season. The organization, of which I have the honor of being an officer, i. e., "United Order American Carpenters and Joiners," have been very busy organizing this and the surrounding cities of Brooklyn, Newark and Jersey City. We have now nine unions in good running order, controlling the trade in this vicinity. Still, we are not satisfied, but intend to push the good work into all the towns and cities of the East. We are also working hard to consolidate the various trade and labor unions, for the purpose of the general protection of the working classes. Trade in this vicinity is rather dull, with bright prospects for the fall. JAMES LYNCH.

CLEVELAND, O., July 7.—We are growing steadily in membership, and have a sure foothold Our roll contains nearly 100 members. We have resolved to send one delegate to the Convention. The subject of short hours has been discussed in our meetings, and we have concluded that a Saturday half-holiday would be of considerable benefit to all workmen, if once fully established. But single handed we can do nothing. To contend against capital with any prospect of success, in the present state of society, we have only one unfailing resort, and that is complete and thorough organization. All attempts at separate and individual action are sure to fail, and if persisted in will result in bitter disappointment. Therefore, if workingmen wish to accomplish their own emancipation, they must have a thorough understanding with each other; and hence it is their first duty to join some protective union of their trade, then let those so organized form themselves into National Unions. Then, and not till then, will the producers be able to demand that share of the nation's wealth which by right belongs to them. D. MCINTOSH.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 10.—The meeting of June 12, to organize a Carpenters union, was not very successful. Only eight men responded to the call. We advertised it in all the papers, and have done our utmost to arouse the carpenters. There are very few carpenter bosses employing men. Most of the carpenters have their own little shops, and do jobbing. Frame houses are all the rage, and this work is done by bosses with very little capital, who employ their sons, brothers, sons-in-law, and all their wife's relations if necessary, sooner than take anybody else. Consequently there are very few wage-working carpenters who could be brought into a union. Yet there are enough if they would only take the interest. F. METZ.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 26.—The movement for a Carpenters union in this city did not ripen into fruition. If any branch of trade is suffering from lack of organization it is surely the carpenters. Every effort ought to be made to organize a National Union.

CHAS. KOHLMAN.

THE Trades Assembly of St. Louis has elected P. J. McGuire to represent them in the National Trade Convention at Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 2.

The Cincinnati Carpenters' Union sold 1,800 tickets for the united labor festival in that city last month, surpassing the sales of every other union.

TRADE REPORTS.

Baltimore, Md.—$2.00 to 2.50; mostly $2.25. Union recently organized. Trade brisk.

Keokuk, Iowa.—Average, $2.00 to $2.50. No union.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—$2.00 to $2.50; a few $3.00. Business moderate. No union.

Hannibal, Mo.—Organization of a union is being agitated. Wages $2.00.

Akron, O.—$1.75 to $2.25. Union dissolved last summer; Prospect of starting again.

Moberly, Mo.—$1.50 to $2.50. Union not very strong at present. Work is slacking up.

Boston, Mass.—Work brisk; wages low; average, $2. to $2.50.

Cleveland, O.—$2.00 to $2.75; very few at latter price. All could get it were they in the union.

Belleville, Ill.—$2.25 to $2.50. Union in good condition.

Philadelphia, Pa.—$2.25 to $2.50. Only union men getting latter price. Union strong and growing.

Wheeling, W. Va.—$2.00 to $2.50. Talk of starting a union. Between 400 and 500 carpenters in the city.

Youngstown, O.—$1.75 to $2.25. Work fair.

Montreal, Canada.—$1.25 to $1.60. No union. Trade lively.

Newark, N. J.—Average, $2.50. Union growing rapidly. Work fair.

THE CHICAGO UNIONS.

A difficulty of old standing exists among the carpenters of Chicago, and the result is two rival unions have existed for some time. The provisional committee in arranging the convention decided to hold it in Chicago; first, because it is convenient for all sections of the country; second, the Chicago carpenters are numerically strong and the presence of the convention would be an opportunity to arouse the trade; third, the difficulties between the Chicago unions could be more readily investigated and settled.

In arranging the convention we did not desire to recognize the "Benevolents" any more than the "Protectives." We wrote to both and sent papers. And the "Protectives," per J. P. Goodwin, answered at once, and through some mistake it was not until several weeks afterwards that we heard from Thos. P. Doran of the "Benevolents." In the meantime we decided to hold the convention in Chicago, and were compelled to secure a hall. Thus it was we accepted the offer of Mr. Goodwin. Now that the call for the convention has gone forth, we ask both unions to forget all petty differences and work in harmony for the success of the convention. The letters published in our correspondence indicate such a spirit, and we hail it with delight. For the sake of the cause we are engaged in, let us sink all local and internal squabbles and act unitedly in laying the foundation stone of National Union.

Der Carpenter.

St. Louis, Juli, 1881.

Zimmerleute!

Auf nach Chicago, zur National-Convention der Zimmerleute.

Dieselbe tritt am 8. August, Nachmittags 3 Uhr, in der Trades Assembly Halle, Ost Washington Str., Chicago, Illinois, zusammen.

Jede Union hat das Recht einen Delegaten zu schicken. Derselbe muß mit einem schriftlichen Mandat versehen sein, das von zwei Beamten seiner Union unterzeichnet sein muß. Stärkere Unionen haben das Recht für jedes hundert Mitglieder einen Delegaten zu schicken.

Es gilt eine schlagfertige und widerstandsfähige Organisation herzustellen, damit die Bosse nicht mit uns spielen können wie die Katze mit der Maus. Je mehr Delegaten je größere Wirkung wird die Convention haben, — Ohne Kampf kein Sieg.

Der 4te Juli, 1881.

Mit flammender purpurner Pracht verkündete uns von Osten her das strahlende Morgenroth das heranbrechen des jungen Tages. Ruhig und majestätisch entwand sich die Sonne dem Horizont und sandte ihre glänzenden Strahlen über die weite herrliche Natur. Im Hochgenuß der frischen kühlenden Morgenluft schwellte sich unsere Brust. Es ist der 4te Juli, der Tag der Freiheit des amerikanischen Volkes. Aber nicht rein, nicht hell konnte der Jubel bei der Begrüßung des heutigen Tages erschallen; nicht gefaßt, nicht ruhig konnten wir den Verlauf desselben entgegen sehen. Es war als wenn die Schwüle eines Gewitters uns die Brust drückte. Eine ruchlose That, ein gemeiner Mordanschlag auf den ersten Beamten dieses Landes hatte das ganze Land in Zweifel und Trauer versetzt. Wird der heutige Tag sein Todestag sein? Welche Folgen für die Arbeiter des Landes wird es haben? Diese Fragen drängten sich uns auf.

Der 4te Juli ist der National Feiertag zur Erinnernng an die politische Freiheit dieses Landes vom Joche der Tyrannei des englischen Königthums.

Es war ein großer Schritt vorwärts für die Freiheit und die Rechte der ganzen Menschheit. Aber mit der politischen Unabhängigkeit *eines* Landes vom *andern* ist der Masse des Volkes nach nicht geholfen; das Elend, die Noth, die Arbeitslosigkeit, die Ueberarbeitung, die Schändlichkeit der Kinderarbeit, die Uebervortheilung der Arbeiterklasse durch die Kapitalistenklasse existiren nach wie vor. Die verschiedenen Unionen, Arbeiterorganisationen und eine große Anzahl Männer und Frauen dieses Landes, denen ein warmes Herz schlägt für die Armen und Elenden, sind bemüht die Lage des Arbeiterstandes und des Volkes im Allgemeinen zu verbessern.

Wird die herrschende Klasse dieses Attentat nicht ausnützen zur weiteren Bedrückung der Arbeiterklasse? Wird die Presse, das große Lügeninstitut dasselbe nicht benutzen um unsere Bestrebungen zu verdächtigen und zu hemmen. Das ist's was wir fürchten.

Das Attentat auf den Präsidenten ist hervorgebracht durch das heutige bestehende Raubsystem. Reich werden ohne Arbeit ist das Ziel der heutigen herrschenden Klasse. Dieser verderbliche Geist steckt in der heutigen Menschheit. Der Attentäter wurde durch diesen Geist getrieben. Er wollte ein fettes Amt haben, weil es ihm anders nicht wurde schoß er aus Rache auf Garfield! Es war ein gemeines, egoistisches Motiv, was ihn leitete. Das Attentat ist eine öffentliche Anklage gegen die Kapitalistenklasse. Wir verdammen und bekämpfen diese Ursache, wir verachten den Attentäter und betrauern das Opfer.

Wir weisen die Anschuldigung verschiedener Männer und Zeitungen, daß das Attentat eine Folge der Trade-Unions sei, entschieden zurück. Es ist eine boshafte Lüge.

Die Arbeiterorganisationen haben eine heilige, wichtige Mission zu erfüllen. Sie sind bestrebt das Raubsystem welches heute besteht, daß ein Mensch sich auf Kosten eines anderen bereichern kann, einzuschränken und schließlich ganz abzuschaffen. Und damit ist die Ursache der Attentate verschwunden, und in Folge dessen hören auch die Morde aus geldgierigen Gründen auf. Dann erst kann der 4te Juli mit voller Berechtigung von jedem Menschen als der Tag der wahren Völkerfreiheit gefeiert werden.

Der Allgemeine Deutsche Zimmerer Verein in Deutschland.

Die allmälige Einführung der Gewerbefreiheit in Deutschland zerstörte langsam die Zunftverbindung. In den sechziger Jahren bestanden nur noch in den nördlichen Theilen Deutschlands, und einigen Städten in der Schweiz, in Bayern und Oestreich reguläre Zunftverbindungen der Zimmergesellen. Die Orte waren stets von sogenannten „Fremden" überlaufen weil ein Jeder zünftiger Geselle danach strebte das Visa und die Kundschaft dieser Städte zu erhalten. Eine Kundschaft war ein geschmackvoll ausgestattetes Abbild derjenigen Stadt wo man es empfing. Der Amtsmeister bescheinigte nun bei der Abreise des Gesellen, daß der Inhaber dort so und so lange in Arbeit gestanden und sich treu und ehrlich betragen wie es einem jeden rechtschaffenen Zimmergesellen zukömmt und empfahl den Weiterreisenden allen andern ehrbaren Meistern. Die sogenannten „Voigtländer" oder „Buhren" kamen immer stärker nach den größeren Städten und weil dieselben sich nicht bei den zünftigen Gesellen schreiben ließen, d.h. sich nicht in die Krankenkasse der zünftigen Gesellen einkauften, so hielten sich die Meister für nicht verpflichtet diesen Leuten den regelmäßigen festgesetzten Lohn zu zahlen. Hierdurch entstand nach und nach eine Verschiedenheit des Lohnes, was zur vollen Zunftzeit die Gesellen nie zugegeben hatten. Damals herrschte noch ein Geist der brüderlichen Gleichheit unter den Zimmergesellen, der aber mit der Verschiedenheit des Lohnes verschwand.

Lebensmittel, Kleidung und Miethe waren in den letzten 10 Jahren um das Doppelte im Preise gestiegen. Der Lohn aber seit vielen Jahren nicht einen Groschen. Nur einzelne Orte machten hiervon eine Ausnahme. Als nun im Jahre 1868, die Koalationsfreiheit im Reichstage durchging, wodurch die Straffälligkeit der Gesellen, welche einen Strike verursachten, wegfiel, waren die deutschen Zimmerleute die ersten welche mit kühnem Muthe und fester Ausdauer für die Verbesserung der Löhne und Abkürzung der Arbeitszeit eintraten.

Im September 1868 organisirten sich die berliner Zimmergesellen und nach einem längeren Kampfe mit den Zünftlern, welche sich an die Rockschöße der Meister hingen, zählte der lokale berliner Zimmerer-Verein am 1. Dezember desselben Jahres circa 1800 Mitglieder.

Alle Bittgesuche der Gesellen an die Meister wegen Erhöhung des Lohnes wurden von diesen stolzen Herren zurückgewiesen.

Der Vorstand des Zimmerer-Vereins übersah mit klarem Blick die Situation. Er sandte viele Aufrufe an alle Zimmerleute Deutschland's worin energisch zur Gründung eines Allgemeinen deutschen Zimmerer-Vereins aufgefordert wurde. Der berliner Zimmerer-Verein war nicht knauserig mit seinem Gelde. Er schickte die besten Redner überall hin wo eine Union zu bilden war, und als nun der Vorstand eine Generalversammlung aller deutschen Zimmerleute nach der Stadt Braunschweig, zwischen Weihnachten und Neujahr, desselben Jahres einberief, waren daselbst 72 Städte vertreten, welche eine Mitgliederzahl von 7000 Mann hinter sich hatten. Dies geschah alles, ohne daß die Meister viel davon merkten.

Auf dieser Generalversammlung wurde der Allgemeine Deutsche Zimmerer-Verein gegründet, welcher eine allzeit schlagfertige Organisation annahm. Das Präsidium bestand aus 3 Personen, einem Präsidenten und 2 Stellvertretern dem ein Ausschuß von 11 Personen zur Seite stand. Das Präsidium hatte die Strikes und Agitation zu leiten, der Ausschuß das Geldbewilligungsrecht und die Annahme oder Verweigerung des Strikes zu beschließen. Zwei Drittheile aller Beiträge floßen in die Hauptkasse, ein Drittel blieb in der Lokalkasse. Ferner wurde eine centralisirte Krankenkasse und Reiseunterstützungskasse eingeführt. Es stand jedem Mitgliede dieses Vereins frei, diesen Kassen beizutreten oder nicht. Nur Vereinsmitglieder wurden in diesen Kassen aufgenommen.

Im Frühjahr 1869 zeigten sich die Früchte der Organisation. Die berliner Zimmerleute legten am 18. April ins Gesammt die Arbeit nieder. Auch nicht ein einziger Zimmergeselle arbeitete in der ganzen Stadt. Die Hauptforderung war eine Lohnerhöhung von ¾ Thaler auf 1 Thaler per Tag und 1½ Thaler für die Sonntagsarbeit, welche um 4 Uhr Nachmittags endete.

Nach einer fünfwöchentlichen Arbeitseinstellung gingen die Gesellen siegreich aus dem Kampfe hervor. *Auf Kosten der Meister* wurde der neue Lohntarif in vier berliner Zeitungen veröffentlicht und auf 500 großen Plakaten, welche in den Werkstellen und Comptoir angeklebt worden, jedem Zugereis'ten zur Einsicht vorgehalten. Im Laufe desselben Jahres wurden noch 10—12 weitere Siege errungen. 2 Strikes, einer in Barmen und der andere in Settin gingen verloren. Beide Strikes waren gegen den Beschluß des Präsidiums in Scene gesetz, weil dasselbe nach genauer Prüfung der Sachlage die Niederlage voraussah. Die Zimmerleute Deutschlands verdienten nach 9 monatlichen Bestand des Allgemeinen Deutschen Zimmerer-Vereins gegen 30,000 Thaler mehr per Monat, als vor der Gründung, ohne noch die vielen anderen Verbesserungen, auf die wir heute nicht mehr eingehen können, zu rechnen. Die Zimmerleute Deutschlands marschirten damals an der Spitze der Arbeiterbewegung. Sie waren zu dem alten Grundsatze, Einer für Alle und Alle für Einen, zurückgekehrt. Der Geist der brüderlichen Liebe und Treue saß fest in ihren Herzen und demgemäß handelten sie.

So wie unsere Vorfahren sich zusammen schmiedeten wenn sie in die Schlacht zogen, damit keiner den andern verlassen konnte, so fest standen die Zimmerleute aus freiem Willen und fester Ueberzeugung für ihre gerechte Sache, ihren Unterdrückern gegenüber; und Millionäre kamen und beugten sich dieser Manneskraft.

Können wir hier zu Lande nicht dasselbe thun. O ja, gewiß, wenn wir nur wollen. Schließe sich jeder Carpenter der Union an, jede Union der Nationalen Organisation und die Zeit wird nicht fern sein, daß wir Siege auf unsere Fahne schreiben können, wie sie der Allgemeine Deutsche Zimmerer-Verein seiner Zeit in Deutschland erfochte.

Allerlei.

Für die Frau des Präsidenten Garfield sind, den letzten Nachrichten nach, bereits 135,000 Dollars gesammelt worden.

Heute Morgen erhalten wir die Nachricht, daß gegen dreißig Arbeiter bei einem Tunnelbau in Cincinnati verschüttet sind.

Werden die Kapitalisten des Landes ebenso schnell für die Wittwen und Waisen dieser Arbeiter sorgen?

Der Brauerstrike in New York scheint nicht so siegreich ausgefallen zu sein als man Anfangs glaubte. Dieser Fall lehrt die Arbeiter Folgendes:

1. Es ist schwer einen Strik zu gewinnen wenn der Zuzug von neuen Arbeitskräften nicht fern zu halten ist.
2. Je reicher die Arbeitsgeber sind, je schwieriger ist es für die Arbeiter ihre Forderungen durchzusetzen. Die Millionäre hungern die Arbeiter aus.
3. Den organisirten Großkapitalisten müssen die in Massen organisirten Arbeiter entgegen treten.
4. Strikes sind gleich einem zweischneidigen Schwerte. Es verwundet den Urheber selbst wenn er nicht mit starkem Arm und geschickter Hand den Gegner niederschlägt.
5. Daß der Gegner auch Züge macht.
6. Daß die Arbeiter sich im ganzen Lande in Unionen vereinigen müssen und nicht allein auf gewerkschaftlichem Wege, sondern auch auf politischem Wege zusammengehen müssen.

Die republikanische und demokratische Parteien sind im Grunde nur eine Partei, die Partei der Bosse und Kapitalisten. Dieser Partei müssen die Arbeiter des Landes, *ihre eigene Partei, eine Arbeiterpartei entgegen stellen.* Die Trade Union des Landes müssen zu dieser Erkenntniß kommen. *Je früher desto besser.*

Die Volksstimme, ein deutsches Wochenblatt, welches unter socialistischer Flagge segelte und doch für die Republikaner arbeitete, ist eingegangen.

Der Vereinigung der deutschen Arbeiter dieser Stadt steht nichts mehr im Wege. Hoffentlich wird St. Louis denjenigen Rang in der Arbeiterbewegung wieder einnehmen, dem es seiner Lage und Größe nach gebührt.

Vergesse keiner für das vereinigte Pic-Nic zu arbeiten.

Bismark ist das was Schiller dem Marquis Posa im Don Carlos dem König Philip sagen läßt, was kein braver Mann sein sollte, nämlich: Sire, ich kann kein Fürstendiener sein.

Das provisorische Comite legt mit dieser Nummer sein Mandat nieder und wird dieses Blatt der nächsten Convention in Chicago übergeben. Möge dieselbe Sorge tragen, daß der „Carpenter" groß und mächtig wird. Dies ist unser herzlichster Wunsch.

Gewerksnachrichten.

New York, d. 2. Juli 1881.

Liebe Kameraden!

Im Auftrage meiner Union, Branch No. 4, benachrichtige ich Sie, daß wir alle für die nationale Organisation aller Carpenter sind. Schon lange haben wir hier den Wunsch gehabt, dieselbe in Kraft treten zu sehen, denn wir sind alle Brüder, und kein Unterschied der Sprache und der Geburt sollte uns trennen.

Wir Carpenter in New York und Umgegend haben in diesem Jahre sehr gute Fortschritte gemacht, wir deutsche haben uns mit den Amerikanern vereinigt und Hand in Hand arbeiten wir rüstig weiter für die Vergrößerung und Verbesserung unserer Organisation.

Von ganzem Herzen wünschen wir daß unser Blatt "The Carpenter" von allen Kameraden im Lande gelesen und verbreitet werde. Senden Sie uns vorläufig 50 Exemplare einer jeden Nummer, nächstens werden wir mehr bestellen.

Mit kameradschaftlichen Gruß und Handschlag,

Leopold Wegener, Sekr.
624 E. 9. St., New York.

Das Versammlungs-Lokal unserer Union American Carpenters & Joiners Branch No. 4 ist: 414 E. 5th Street, New York.

Springfield, Ohio, 24. Juni '81.

Werther Carpenter!

Die Zusendung ihres allerliebsten Blättchens hat mich sehr erfreut. Hier liegen jedoch die Carpenter noch im Schlafe. Der Lohn ist von $1.75 bis $2.50, jedoch erhalten den letzteren nur Einige. Die Nothwendigkeit einer Carpenter Union liegt hier sehr nahe, und ich werde mich bemühen die Sache zu fördern.

Freundliche Gruß,

August Firt,
65 Vine Straße.

Ueber die Versammlung der deutschen Kameraden in New York berichtet die dortige Volkszeitung folgendermaßen: „Der hiesige Verein der Zimmerleute hielt gestern Vormittag, in No. 160 3. Ave. seine regelmäßige Versammlung ab, welche sehr stark besucht war. Nach Annahme des Protokolls wurde die Liste der Mitglieder verlesen, welche für 3 Monate Beiträge schuldig sind, und es sollen dieselben schriftlich aufgefordert werden, in der nächsten Sonntag stattfindenden Versammlung zu erscheinen, widrigenfalls sie von der Vereinsliste gestrichen werden. Als Delegat zum Congreß der Zimmerleute in Chicago wurden die Mitglieder John Ritter und Jakob Schneider mit großer Stimmenmajorität erwählt. Von den Arbeitern des Meister Bornholz lag die Klage vor, daß genannter Herr seine Leute nicht vollständig ausbezahlt habe. Die Mitglieder Ernst und Kleinfeld wurden als Comite erwählt, mit dem Auftrag, die Angelegenheit mit Meister Bornholz ins Reine zu bringen. Ferner wurde berichtet, daß Meister Gibbons entgegen der getroffenen Vereinbarung seinen Arbeitern einen Tagelohn einbehalten hat, worauf der Beschluß gefaßt wurde, dessen Shop als Strike-Shop zu erklären, bis Herr Gibbons selbst erscheint und erklärt, in Zukunft keinen Tag.lohn einbehalten zu wollen. Von den Shops der Meister Schmeckenbecher, Mühl & Brecht Weiß, Correll & Meißner, Seitz und B. Schneider wurde berichtet, daß dort Unionleute mit Scabs zusammen arbeiten, worauf beschlossen wurde, das betreffende Comite zu beauftragen, die erwähnten Plätze zu besuchen und nächsten Sonntag Bericht einzureichen. Die Mitglieder Joseph Kammer und Rudolph Müller wurden wegen Verletzung der Constitution von der Vereinsliste gestrichen. Ferner wurde beschlossen, daß diejenigen Mitglieder, welche bis zu der am 24. Juli stattfindenden Versammlung ihre Picnic-Tickets nicht bezahlen, von der Vereinsliste gestrichen werden. Das Eintrittsgeld für neu eintretende Mitglieder wurde laut Beschluß in entsprechender Weise reduzirt und dann die Versammlung vertagt."

Unsere Leser ersehen hieraus, daß die New Yorker Kameraden gut organisirt sind. Es ist dringend nothwendig daß die Zimmerleute überall diesem Beispiele folgen. Sowie der Landmann ohne Aussaat keine Ernte haben kann, so können wir ohne Organisation keine Macht, und ohne Macht keine Erfolge erringen.

Sollte eine Union nicht im Stande sein einen Delegaten zur nächsten Convention schicken zu können, so mag sie ihre Mandat und Instructionen einschicken, damit die Union in Chicago einen Delegaten für solche Union wählen kann. Wir ersuchen jedoch solches sofort dem Sekretär, P. J. McGuire zu melden.

Die nächste Krisis.

Manche Leute sind kurzsichtig genug zu glauben daß der augenblickliche Geschäftsaufschwung noch viele Jahre dauern wird. Wir sind nicht im Stande bestimmt zu sagen wann der nächste Krach kommt, weil es überhaupt keine statistische Nachricht giebt, welche die Größe des noch vorhandenen Betriebskapitals einiger Maßen sicher angiebt. Daß der Krach, sobald das vorhandene Betriebskapital ausgegeben ist, kommen muß, liegt klar auf der Hand. Vorläufig helfen sich die Großkapitalisten noch mit der Herausgabe neuer Actien, Vermehrung der alten oder wie hier zu Lande gesagt wird: Watering the stock.

Der Schwindel wird so lange fortgesetzt bis die neuen Unternehmungen nicht mehr profitable sind, und dann folgt ein Bankerott dem anderen. Wir kennen den Weg, welchen der heutige Geschäftsgang geht, wir wissen wohin er führt, aber wir kennen nicht die Hülfsquellen und Mittel, welche den großen Gaunern zur Verfügung stehen um die fieberhafte Speculation fortsetzen zu können und deshalb können wir nicht bestimmt sagen, wann der Krach kommt, daß er aber bald kommen muß, geht aus folgenden Thatsachen hervor.

Die Weizenernte in den Vereinigten Staaten ist dieses Jahr eine sehr schlechte. Die Ausfuhr wird sehr gering sein.

Die Farmer der nördlichen Staaten verlieren hiedurch bedeutend an Kaufkraft, wodurch der Absatz der industriellen Waaren, also Producte, welche die städtischen Arbeiter erzeugen bedeutend verringert wird. Mancher Carpenter mag denken, ja was geht mich das an, was habe ich mit dem Farmer zu thun, wir wollen hier gleich die Antwort geben. „Hat der Farmer Geld ist Arbeit für alle Handwerker in den Städten, der Lohn derselben steigt, und das Leben wird für die Arbeiter aller Art etwas besser, ist dagegen der Farmer arm, so sind es die Lohnarbeiter in den Städten welche mit hungern müssen, weil die Arbeitslosigkeit eintritt."

Wir Carpenter sind nun die ersten welche darunter leiden.

Können die Fabrikanten in den Städten ihre Waaren nicht an die Farmer verkaufen so schickt der Fabrikant sofort seine Arbeiter fort, und an's Bauen, an die Vergrößerung seiner Fabrik oder sonstigen Gebäuden denkt er nicht mehr.

Die Bauhandwerker werden also zuerst mit brodlos und verlieren ihre Kaufkraft. Wenn wir am Samstag Abend mit 18 Dollar heimkommen und unseren Tribut an den Landlord bezahlt haben, so können wir für das übrige Geld etwas kaufen, haben wir aber nichts verdient, so können wir auch nichts kaufen. Wir consumiren nichts mehr, und die Krisis wird ärger indem wieder mehr Arbeiter außer Beschäftigung kommen.

Die Farmerei der Südstaaten kommt überhaupt nicht über Cornbrod und Speck hinaus, also von dorther ist nicht viel zu erwarten.

Allerdings sind die Preise der Farmproducte besser als sie vor dem „Boom" waren aber die Preise der industriellen Waaren sind im Verhältnisse mehr in die Höhe gegangen als die der Farmproducte, so daß die Mehrzahl des Volkes, die Landbevölkerung keinen wirklichen sondern nur einen eingebildeten höheren Preis ihrer Arbeit erhält. Auch der Lohn der ländlichen und städtischen Arbeiter ist nicht viel besser geworden um eine schädliche Wirkung der Vertheuerung der Waaren zu verhindern. Und der ganze „Boom" hat zu weiter nichts geführt als zu einer allgemeinen Ausnützung des arbeitenden Volkes, sowohl auf dem Lande wie in den Städten, um die Geldschränke der Millionäre vollzustopfen.

Ferner wirkt die Masseneinwanderung schädlich auf die Löhne. Wenn die Bosse billige Arbeiter täglich von Europa bekommen, so fügen sie sich nur durch die äußerste Noth gepreßt, den Lohnforderungen der alten Arbeiter. Die Kaufkraft des Volkes wird hiedurch sehr klein gehalten was wiederum der Krisis näher führt.

Nun herrscht augenblicklich im Westen des Landes eine Eisenbahnspeculation, welche alle früheren in Schatten stellt.

Der Raum unseres Blattes gestattet es uns nicht die einzelnen Thatsachen hier anzuführen. Es mag genügen zu bemerken daß dort augenblicklich monatlich Millionen für neue Eisenbahnbauten ausgegeben werden. Diese Bahnen gehen größtentheils durch Gegenden wo weder Vieh noch Menschen leben können. Folglich viele dieser Bahngesellschaften vor dem nahen Bankerott stehen. So wie im Jahre 1873 die Northern Pacific Eisenbahn den Anfang zur Krisis machte, so werden es dieses Mal die des Felsengebirges und der californischen Wüste sein.

An uns Carpenter, sowie an alle Arbeiter überhaupt tritt die heilige Pflicht heran sich so stramm als möglich zu organisiren und die Schläge des kommenden Krachs so viel wie möglich zu pariren.

Alle Werthe und Reichthümer werden durch Arbeit erzeugt. Nach Jahresabschluß sind dieselben in den Händen der nichtarbeitenden Klasse, der Kapitalisten übergegangen. Das Sprüchwort: Die Pferde welche den Hafer verdienen bekommen ihn nicht, ist nur zu wahr.

Verschiebe Nichts auf morgen, sondern trete heute der Carpenter Union bei und abonnire auf den „The Carpenter."

Kameraden habt Acht!

Die letzte Woche war sehr anstrengend für uns, die Hitze hat leider auch von unseren Berufsgenossen ihre Opfer gefordert. Die täglichen Zeitungen berichteten daß am letzten Samstag viet Carpenter am Sonnenstich gestorben sind. Laßt Euch nicht durch die Vormänner und Bosse zu sehr buldosen. Thue ein Jeder ein ordentliches Tagewerk, aber lasse sich Keiner durch die Sklaventreiber zu sehr erhitzen. Ihr wißt ja alle, wenn auch der Carpenter todt bei der Arbeit niederfällt der Vormann der Boß doch sagt: „Etwas mehr hätte er doch machen können."

In letzterer Zeit haben verschiedene Eisenbahngesellschaften Plakate vertheilt worin sie Handwerker und Arbeiter aller Art nach Colorado locken. Wir rufen Jedermann zu, bleibt da fort. Colorado ist ein Staat, dessen Bevölkerung sich überwiegend durch den Bergbau ernährt. Wird eine neue Miene entdeckt, so rennt Alles dorthin und die Geschäfte gehen auf kurze Zeit über Hals und Kopf. Ist ein Dorf aufgebaut, so können die Carpenter wieder weiter ziehen und neue Arbeit suchen. Dies ist aber nicht so leicht wie in einer besiedelten Gegend. Es nimmt Wochen und Monate bis der reisende Handwerksmann einen Ort wieder findet wo Arbeit ist. Das Geld geht viel geschwinder fort als es verdient wird. In den meisten Orten kann man unter 25 Cents nichts kaufen: Das Kostgeld ist von 6 bis 12 Dollars die Woche. Der Lohn differirt von 2 bis 6 Dollars je nachdem wie der „Boom" geht. Sollte aber der Eine oder Andere dort hin wollen so mag er sich in Denver oder Cheyenne Arbeit zu verschaffen suchen, und nur ins Innere des Staates gehen wenn er einen festen Arbeitsplatz angenommen ha[illegible]

In Brooklyn, Boston und Milwaukee sind die Zimmerleute eifrig damit beschäftigt Delegaten zur Convention zu erwählen und sich in einer Union zu vereinigen.

Unsere Kameraden in Milwaukee brauchen eine Union am nöthigsten. Unser Geschäft ist größtentheils dort in deutschen Händen. Wie überall, so verstehen auch hier die deutschen Bosse es den Schäbigen zu spielen, indem sie sich einander die Preise heruntersetzen. Nur die Zimmergesellen in Milwaukee allein haben die Macht und die Pflicht zu den Bossen zu sagen: „Bis hierher und nicht weiter." Die Zeit ist günstig also vorwärts ans Werk!

Jeder Zimmermann sollte wissen, daß heute die Presse die stärkste Großmacht ist. Leider ist dieselbe in den Händen der Parteien der Bosse. Die Arbeiter müssen selbst ihre Zeitungen haben, wenn sie Macht und Ansehen gewinnen wollen.

Ende August findet in St. Louis in Bambergers Garten ein Picnic aller Trades Unionen und der socialistischen Arbeiter Partei statt. Kein Arbeiter sollte dort fehlen.

ABONNIRRE

—AUF—

DEN CARPENTER.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF LABOR.

Fling out Labor's banner! Its fiery front under,
Come gather ye, gather ye, Champions of Right!
And roll round the world, with the voice of truth's thunder,
The wrongs we've to reckon, oppressions to smite,
They deem that we strike no more like the old hero-band,
Victory's own battle-hearted and brave;
Workingmen? brothers mine, it were sweet but to see ye stand,
Triumph or Tomb welcome, Glory or Grave!

Fling out Labor's banner in mountain and valley!
Let Earth feel the tread of the free once again;
New soldiers of Freedom, for your Social Rights rally,
Old Earth yearns to know that her children are men.
We are nerved by a thousand wrongs, burning and bleeding;
Bold thoughts leap to birth, but the bold deeds must come;
And wherever Humanity's yearning and pleading,
One battle for Liberty strike we heart-home.

Fling out Labor's banner! achievements immortal
Have yet to be won by the hands labor-brown;
And few, few may enter the proud promise-portal,
Yet wear it in thought like a glorious Crown!
And O joy of the onset! sound trumpet, array us;
True hearts would leap up were all hell in our path.
Up, from our slave-land; who stirreth to stay us;
Shall fall, as of old, in the Red Sea of wrath.

Fling out Labor's banner! the workers they perish,
But where their bones whiten the seed striketh root;
Their blood hath run red the great harvest to cherish;
Then gather ye, Reapers, and garner the fruit.
Victory! victory! Tyrants are quaking:
The Titan of Toil from his bloody thrall starts:
The slaves are awaking, the dawn light is breaking.
The foot-fall of Freedom beats quick at our hearts!

GERALD MASSEY.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MONTREAL, CANADA, June 30.—The wages of carpenters are from $1 25 to $1 50. Joiners get from $1 40 to $1 60, There is abundance of work at these prices. We have no Carpenters union in this city. Trade has been paralyzed for three or four years past, but has revived this season.

GEO. S. WARREN.

BONTON, MASS., July 6.—Our Carpenters League is in a fair condition. In the fall we will be stronger. The project of sending a delegate to National Convention has been discussed, but not acted on yet. J. F. DICKSON.

KANSAS CITY, MO., July 2.—Our union is in splendid condition. On June 18, we had a rousing mass meeting at Turner Hall. Our fellow member, G. W. Carroll, delivered an interesting and able address on the mechanical arts and necessity of organization. We are gaining members rapidly.

"ARGUS."

YOUNGSTOWN, O., June 26.—The Carpenters' Union of Akron dissolved last winter. There are some good men there who may revive it. Had the men in Akron kept up their union, instead of getting $1.75, they would have $2.50. But the members grew indifferent and slacked up in attending the meetings, and thus the union perished. I have not been long in this city, but I will try and do all I can for THE CARPENTER.

L. W. COOK.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The Carpenters union of this city and vicinity have resolved to take 300 copies of your paper every month, commencing July 1. All travelling carpenters before taking work in this city should see our president, John Ritter, at his residence, 168 Orchard street, or should attend our Sunday meetings at Teutonia hall, 160 Third avenue.

MICHAEL SCHNEIDER.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., June 19.—There is no Carpenter's union in this city. The majority of carpenters here are French Canadians, and they come here to take the places of other men, and consequently work for less wages. The cigarmakers will soon hold a mass meeting of their trade, and we will invite the carpenters to attend and listen to a few words on unionism.

WM. WRIGHTMEYER.

BALTIMORE, MD., July 3.—In this city we have a branch of the Amalgamated Carpenters, which just about holds its owu. Six weeks ago we organized a Carpenters' union, which is growing very rapidly. This movement will bring new life among the craft. The Amalgamated and our new union co-operate in every respect. Work is very brisk and wages average $2.25. A great many are getting only $2.00, and a few on short jobs and rough work get $2.50. We will do all we can to aid the formation of a National Union among the carpenters, as we need it very badly to help us all. PHILIP KEIL.

VINITA, IND. TER., June 22.—Wages in this vicinity is from $1 50 to $2 50 per day, and on the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad bridge carpenters get from $2 25 to $2 40 per day, and on the Missouri Pacific Railroad they get from $2 25 to $2 75, and the same rates prevail in southwest Kansas. I am with you heart and hand to unite the Carpenters everywhere. I hope the day is not far off when all workingmen will be united.

THOS. R. AUERY.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 13.—You have afforded us great aid, for which we are grateful. Our union is weak at present, but will increase rapidly as soon as the weather is cooler. People are misled concerning the Carpenters union of Indianapolis. There is what is known as the Builders and Manufacturers Association here, which is nothing but a combination of planing mill bosses. We are confounded with this bosses' society. We are a journeymen's union, and although it is small, yet we have the grit to stand. We have had up-hill work, but now the prospects are bright. J. K. WHITESIDE.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 10.—All honor to the Carpenters of St. Louis for taking a step in the right direction. The five branches of the Carpenters and Joiners Benevolent association have voted in favor of participating in the Carpenters N. U., and on Sunday we will elect delegates. Our organization is an independent organization, working thoroughly on union principles, opposed to piece work. We number 1,127 members in good standing. We desire it known that we are not an "off-shoot" of any other society, and that we have not abolished our branches. We desire the unity of all Carpenters, and wish to restore harmony among the Carpenters of Chicago. Our branches will not be found wanting in extending the courtesy of their homes and a hearty welcome to the carpenter delegates. We will do all in our power for the comfort and hospitable treatment of our brothers. We are heartily in favor of the National Union.

THOS. P. DORAN.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 26.—We wish to give your journal our hearty support, and will do all we can to scatter its seed throughout the Northwest. We have a large union, and have five branch meetings in convenient districts, so that every man can attend. Then we have an Executive Council of delegates from these branches. We have opened subscription lists for your paper in every branch. Next month we will have a street parade and picnic.

I suppose you are aware we have two rival unions in Chicago, but I hope that the day will soon come when our differences will be buried. Not only the men on the North side, but all our union men are getting $3 per day all over the city.

W. T. HENDERSON.

BELLEVILLE, ILL., June 19.—The Carpenters union of this city progresses well. We have fifty-three members in good standing. We work ten hours a day, and business is good, but wages are low. We resolved to take fifty copies of THE CARPENTER per month for three months. In regard to the National Union we have taken no action, because our meetings are monthly and we have had nothi: g but special meetings lately. The carpenters, in conjunction with the bricklayers, will hold a picnic on July 4.

G. N. THOMA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16.—I distributed THE CARPENTER among our members; they were very much pleased with it, especially with the article on "National Organization." Our Carpenter's union is ready to move in the matter whenever required. We are decidedly in favor of sending delegates to the convention.

S. B. COOPER.

CINCINNATI, O., June 26.—According to the call in THE CARPENTER our union has elected three delegates to attend to the project of a National Union, and to represent the Cincinnati carpenters in said movement. The delegates are: L. F. Lincoln, J. R. Smith and Henry B. Kuhlman.

L. F. LINCOLN.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 8.—The Carpenters and Joiners Protetive and Benevolent Association, have abolished their branches, and meet as one body every Wednesday evening at Trades Assembly hall, 192 and 194 East Washington street. We are making converts all the time, and have added about thirty new members at the last two meetings. The Chicago Carpenters are doing all in their power to make the Convention a success, and without regard to past differences, we wish all Carpenters' unions to co-operate in the reception of the delegates. We favor unity and harmony, and hope that the "Benevolents" will send delegates to the Convention, and thus break down the barrier between them and our organization—which is called the "Protectives." J. P. GOODWIN.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., July 1.—The Trades Council of this city have called a meeting of the Carpenters for July 14, to reorganize their union. They will then consider the matter of sending a delegate to National Convention. If their finances will not permit them to send a delegate of their own, then they will be represented by letter or otherwise. THE CARPENTER is a sample of what every trade wants. I wish it success in its mission. LOUIS HUCK.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 1.—Our Carpenters union is decidedly in favor of the N. U. of Carpenters, and will send a delegate to the convention. J. C. SCHIEDER.

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THE CARPENTER.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

VOLUME I. ST. LOUIS, AUGUST, 1881. NUMBER 4.

NOTICE.

To Carpenters, Local Unions, and to Our Readers.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America invites all local unions to unite within its fold. We propose to undertake a systematic plan of organizing every city in the country, and by unity of action sustain each other morally and financially. The outlines of our constitution are as follows:

"The Brotherhood will meet in annual convention on the first Tuesday in every August to determine schedule rates of wages for the ensuing year, and to consider all matters affecting the trade. The officers will consist of a president, three vice presidents, a secretary, treasurer, and three trustees, who shall constitute the executive board. The treasurer shall furnish a certified bond for $2,000 for the faithful performance of his duties. Local unions may be organized in any city by nine carpenters, on receiving the charter and accepting the constitution of the Brotherhood. The fee for a charter and complete outfit to open a local union is $5. The dues to the Brotherhood are two cents for each member per month. Any member who shall work on a job against which a strike is officially declared shall be expelled. Whenever a dispute arises between members of the union and their employers the matter shall first be referred to a local arbitration committee, and then, if a two-third vote of the local union is in favor of a strike, it shall send its decision to the executive board, which alone is authorized to declare a strike. Each local union shall lay aside 10 per cent of its income and hold it in the local treasuries as a resistance fund against the encroachments of employers, and during a strike for increased wages, each union member thus thrown out of occupation shall receive $4 per week from the general treasury; but any local union which undertakes a strike without authority from the entire Brotherhood shall receive neither sanction nor aid in so doing."

Copies of our constitution and also of the full proceedings of the convention will soon be in print, in both English and German, and we will be pleased to send a copy of each to any local union, or to any carpenter who desires to organize a local union. We will supply cards of membership, constitutions and all the essentials necessary for a local union upon payment of charter fee. Full information in regard to the Brotherhood will be cheerfully given. Address

P. J. McGUIRE, Secretary,
911 N. 19th st., St. Louis, Mo.

A CORRECTION.

The Builders and Manufacturers' Association of Indianapolis is not a combination of boss builders; but it is simply a planing-mill firm operating under that name. In our last number by some mistake we placed our Indianapolis correspondent in the wrong light, and we cheerfully make this correction in justice to him.

APPRENTICES.

The *American Machinist* takes occasion to reply to us, and asserts that we have placed it in a false position in our June editorial on "apprentices."

It holds that it never claimed "that trades unions have established arbitrary rules that to a great extent shut out apprentices." And yet right on the heels of this denial it goes on in the same breath to say, "some of the the trade unions have brought upon themselves an unfavorable notoriety by trying to restrict the number of apprentices in shops"

To most men the position now assumed by the *American Machinist*, is in no material respect different from that which we announced. One statement is as much a reflection on trades unions as the other. But the *American Machinist* agrees with us that many young men dislike to enter trades because manual labor is looked upon by them as not respectable, yet it fails to show the cause is in the system of education which trains youths to the notion that the most respectable occupation is that in which a man becomes rich the quickest. Just so long as manual labor is poorly paid and degraded by low wages and long hours, and just so long as it is enslaved by the wage system which makes it a serf to the "boss," just that long will it be shunned by the masses of young men who have been taught that "to make money" is the chief object of man. The only hope at present is in substituting industrial education for the mercantile and banking house education of our schools.

In the same article the *American Machinist* holds with us that improved machinery and new processes of labor furnish an easy and short way for men to secure regular employment at a single operation and thus become *quasi* mechanics. But it says "the remedy is to elevate the standing and dignity of mechanical occupations; and to this end trade unions, as a rule, do not contribute"

From the concluding remarks it is discernible that the *American Machinist* does not entertain a very high opinion of trades unions. Still, for all that, we maintain that trades unions do elevate the dignity of mechanical operations. Without them labor would be dragged down to worse than serfdom.

WHAT good does it do to make things cheap, if labor is cheapened so as not to be able to buy them?

THE labor question is no new question! It did not spring out of the panic of 1873. Even in best of times one month's idleness to the worker meant the worst of poverty. The trouble is, wealth increases 50 to 80 times faster than wages.

THINK of the wrongs that have ground us for ages!

Think of the wrongs we have still to endure.

Think of our blood, red on history's pages;

Then work that our victory be speedy and sure.

CAPITALISTIC GOSPEL.

President Richards, of the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company, Boston, during the strike of the hostlers of that road this spring, truthfully expressed the prevalent sentiments of capitalists in a newspaper interview as follows:

"Will any business man tell me the difference between buying labor and buying hay, grain, horses and other supplies? When the market price of hay is $21 per ton, and dealers are clamoring for the trade of the road, shall I, out of a sentimental regard for the poor laborer who wields the scythe and earns his few dollars per week by the sweat of his brow, shall I say to one hay dealer, 'I insist on paying you $2 more per ton than your neighbors are asking?' So with labor; when I can hire more hostlers than I can use at $8 per week, shall I pay these men $10? The question is a purely business one, and, in considering it I must, in duty to my stockholders, sink out of sight all those feelings of personal sympathy which I entertain for my men. If any of my men will solve the problem why I should 'pay $10 for what I can buy for $8, I am ready to accede to their demands.'

These utterances are characteristic of the moneyed classes. A system of society that compels men to sink all considerations of humanity and justice, merely to satisfy the demands of business, is a system that is inhuman and must die at the hands of the working classes. There is one way at present to bring men like Richards to terms. And that is to organize labor; then he will be forced to pay $10 for what he can now buy for $8. He will not be able to get labor for $8, because it will be in a position to say that it is worth more.

BROTHERHOOD NOTES.

THE office of the secretary and also of the CARPENTER will be removed from St. Louis to New York in the latter part of September. The post-office address in New York will be published in the September number of the CARPENTER. In the meantime address all communications as formerly to the Secretary, P. J. McGuire, 911 North Nineteenth street, St. Louis.

SEND on your capita tax to the secretary not later than Sept. 1st.

COPIES of the constitution and also of the full proceedings of the convention will soon be in print in both English and German. Send on your orders.

THE CARPENTER is now the property of the Brotherhood. Every member should work to extend its subscription list. Who will get us the most subscribers this month?

PER order of the convention the first payment of the capita tax of each local union will be due Sept. 1st. The tax is two cents per month on each member. Send it on without delay.

What Comes of Competition.

If all the powers of darkness had combined to invent a scheme to antagonize mankind, to arouse selfishness and destroy virtue and honesty in the world, they could not have accomplished more than has been done by our competitive system of labor and trade. The infernal system develops all the innate depravity of the human heart; it stifles generosity, crushes out kindly feeling, destroys human brotherhood and forces men back into a state of moral barbarism.

SPLINTERS.

—Wages for carpenters in North Louisiana are from $2 50 to $3 per day, and working hours from sunrise to sunset.

—In Cincinnati, 167 carpenter firms are engaged in carpentry and have a joint capital of $276,000, and employ 1,200 men, doing a business of $1,450,000 annually.

—The carpenter in the seaport towns of Maine is architect, builder, cellar-digger, bricklayer, and laborer all combined.

—In Scranton, Pa., a meeting was lately held to organize a carpenter's local union. Let other cities follow the example. Our brotherhood is large enough for all.

—Cabinet makers of Beith, Scotland, are now 15 weeks on strike for 51 hours instead of 57 hours as a week's work. They demand the same hours as is the general rule for the trade in Scotland. Assistance has been liberally given them by the united cabinet makers of Great Britain.

—E. P. Steves, Fayetteville, Texas, sends a subscription and writes that in all his travels he finds the spirit of unionism not so strong in the South as in the North. Mr. Steves was one of the organizers of the carpenters union in Cincinnatti.

—We ask our readers to patronize W. T. Comstock, 194 Broadway, N. Y. See his advertisement in our columns.

—From various cities in New England and many Southern states demands are made for copies of THE CARPENTER. Also from California and the territories. We hope our friends everywhere will push on the good work and get us subscribers. Our terms are fifty cents per [illegible] and our [illegible] tongue will give the plumb cut and the blade the level cut. Bevel for backing of hip rafter: Take length of hip rafter on blade and rise of roof on tongue; the bevel on the tonge is the cut for the backing. Joining cut of hip at the top and at plate: Take length of hip rafter on blade and run of hip on tongue; the bevel on blade will give the cut. Side cut of jack rafter: Take length of common rafter on blade and run of common rafter on tongue; the bevel on blad gives the cut.

SOLID CONTENTS OF ROUND TIMBER.—*Rule*—Gird the timber around the middle with a string; one-fourth part of this girt squared and multipled by the length will give the solidity.

By the Slide Rule—Set 12 on D, to the length in feet on C, and against the quar[illegible] girt in inches [illegible] Daily paper;" "Can't be beat;" "Sound in principle;" "Worth ten times the price;" "Will sell my last shirt sooner than see it fail."

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THE CARPENTER.

Entered at the Post-Office in St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.

ST. LOUIS. AUGUST. 1881.

OUR FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION.

A Synopsis of the Proceedings.

The first annual convention of the carpenters and joiners of America was held in Trades Assembly Hall, 192 Washington street, Chicago. The convention opened on August 8, 1881, and continued in session for four successive days. The attendance was fully equal to our expectations, and the interest manifested was encouraging in the highest degree.

Members of the Chicago Carpenters' Unions were in waiting at the various railroad depots, and conducted the delegates to their respective quarters. The spacious hall was artistically draped with flags and banners and suitable emblems. A fine model of the lofty steeple of the Dresden Cathedral in Germany, with model of spiral stair case, ornamented the front of the stage, and attracted considerable attention. Every arrangement was made for the comfort and care of the delegates, and they all returned home with pleasant recollections of the kindness and attention paid to them by their Chicago brothers.

On Monday, August 8, at 3 p.m., the convention was called to order by Gustav Luebkert, of St. Louis, chairman of the Provisional Committee. Mr. Luebkert congratulated the delegates upon the success attending the call for the convention, and expressed the hope that their labors would result in building a powerful organization of the trade. He called upon W. D. Black, of Chicago, for an address of welcome to the delegates.

Temporary organization was then effected as follows: Chairman, J. P. Goodwin, Chicago; vice-chairman, A. Oberbeck, St. Louis; secretary, J. F. Smith, Cincinnati. The following gentlemen were elected as a committee on credentials: J. M. Kerr, Detroit; H. B. Kuhlman, Cincinnati; J. G. George, St. Louis; J. M. House, Buffalo; Thomas P. Doran, Chicago.

After a short recess the committee on credentials reported and recommended the acceptance of thirty-five delegates, and referred the credentials of Gustav Luebkert, proxy from Indianapolis, to the convention. After a brief discussion the credentials of Mr. Luebkert were accepted, and his name added to the roll of delegates. The following delegates were then declared entitled to seats in the convention:

GEO. S. WARREN.

BOXTON, MASS., July 6.—Our Carpenters League is in a fair condition. In the fall we will be stronger. The project of sending a delegate to National Convention has been discussed, but not acted on yet. J. F. DICKSON.

KANSAS CITY, MO., July 2.—Our union is in splendid condition. On June 18, we had a rousing mass meeting at Turner Hall. Our fellow member, G. W. Carroll, delivered an interesting and able address on the mechanical arts and [illegible]

The following committees were then elected:

Committee on Rules—P. J. McGuire, St. Louis; R. W. Comfort, Chicago; Ben. Stolberg, Cincinnati; G. Edmonston, Washington, D. C.; I. N. Evans, Detroit.

Committee on Permanent Organization—J. C. Schieder, Buffalo; M. Miller, Chicago; Gustave Luebkert, Indianapolis; E. Wind, St. Louis; L. F. Lincoln, Cincinnati; David Gregg, Washington, D. C.; J. D. Allen, Philadelphia.

A recess of half an hour was taken, at the expiration of which both committees returned and reported.

The report of the committee on rules embodied regulations as to the routine business of the convention. It was adopted with a few unimportant alterations.

The committee on permanent organization made a report of its work, and the following names were presented to the assembly for officers of this convention: R. W. Comfort and J. R. Smith for president; for vice president, John Ritter; for secretary, P. J. McGuire.

The choice of the convention for president fell upon R. W. Comfort upon the second ballot.

TUESDAY'S SESSION.

The second day's session opened at 9 a. m., J. P. Goodwin, of Chicago, acting as temporary chairman.

The balance of the officers as proposed in the report of the committee on organization were duly elected and installed. Permanent organization was thus effected, with the following officers: President, R. W. Comfort, of Chicago; vice president, John Ritter, of New York; secretary, P. J. McGuire, of St. Louis; assistant secretary, Thomas P. Doran, of Chicago; sergeant-at-arms, Richard Stateman, of Chicago.

The following report of the Provisional Committee was then submitted:

FELLOW-CRAFTSMEN: We congratulate you upon the auspicious opening of your national convention, and hope that your labors will result in the formation of a powerful organization of carpenters and joiners—one that will elevate our craft and arouse our fellow-workmen to the necessity of union. With the assembling of this convention the duties of the provisional committee which called this convention together, will cease. We were appointed April 24, 1881, by the three unions of St. Louis, and organized by electing Gustav Luebkert chairman, and P. J. McGuire, secretary. The latter was authorized to proceed to work, but not having money to act with the committee secured a loan from the strike executive committee of the St. Louis carpenters. During the strike in St. Louis this spring, it was discovered that our advance in wages would soon be lost through the influx of men from other cities where wages were lower. Day after day men came from other states where wages were $1 75 to $2. Then it was that we concluded the only resort was to form a national union, unite all local unions, organize the low-paid towns and then raise the wages to a general standard throughout the country. The first step was to issue the CARPENTER, and arouse the local unions. Correspondence was at once opened with the carpenters throughout the United States. In the course of three months the secretary sent out 497 letters and received 213 letters in reply. Sixty-two unions with a membership of 18,000 were questioned and promised to support the national union. We recommend action on the following:

1. Reducing hours of labor.
2. General organization of trade.
3. Connection with carpenters of Canada.
4. Fraternal relations with the carpenters of Europe.
5. Action in regard to continental federation of trades.

A report was also made in regard to the financial condition of THE CARPENTER, showing prosperity in its affairs. The report was laid over for reference to the proper committee.

Reports from the various unions represented were then made by the delegates. These reports were extremely encouraging and showed favorable progress in the growth of the local unions. The methods of working, dues and places of meeting, number of members and other interesting information was given. An extended report of this will be found in the proceedings which will soon be published in pamphlet form.

The following committee on constitution was elected by ballot:

J. B. Allen, Philadelphia; J. R. Smith, Cincinnati; P. J. McGuire, St. Louis; J. M. Kerr, Detroit; Joseph Walton, Kansas City; J. M. House, Buffalo; J. P. Goodwin, Chicago, and Gustav Leubkert, Indianapolis.

Convention adjourned until 2 p. m.

At 2 p. m. the convention reassembled and the following committees were elected:

On Press and Finance—John Ritter, New York; David Gregg, Washington; Thomas Doran, Chicago; D. McIntosh, Cleveland, and H. B. Kuhlman, Cincinnati.

On Resolutions—Gabriel Edmonston, Washington; J. C. Schieder, Buffalo; A. W. Oberbeck, St. Louis; W. P. Black, Chicago, and L. F. Lincoln, Cincinnati.

Provisional Committee—I. N. Evans, Detroit; L. E. Pake, Chicago; D. A. Stolberg, Cincinnati; E. Wind, St. Louis, and Jacob Schneider, New York.

Convention adjourned until 8 a. m. next day, to give committees time to work.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSION.

Owing to the extent of the work, at the reassembling of the convention Wednesday morning, only two committees were prepared with reports. The committee on press and finance recommended that the Chicago unions get 25,000 copies of the constitution printed as soon as adopted, and that the local unions send funds as soon as possible to the treasury of the Brotherhood to defray the expenses, such expenses to be shared pro rata by the unions according to membership. The committee also advised the adoption of THE CARPENTER as the property and official organ of the Brotherhood; that it be printed one-half in English and the other half in German; that it be edited and published in New York by the secretary, who should devote his whole time to the business of the association, and be paid a salary for his services; and that the Brotherhood should refund to the St. Louis carpenters the sum of $57, loaned to issue THE CARPENTER, said money to be paid when funds of Brotherhood will permit, or be credited to account of St. Louis unions. The report of the committee was accepted and the committee discharged.

The committee to investigate report of provisional committee, reported that they had examined the financial accounts of said committee and found them correct. The committee advised that the recommendations of the provisional committee be adopted and that the secretary of the Brotherhood enter into correspondence with carpenters of Canada and aid them in forming unions. The report of the committee was accepted and the committee discharged.

On motion the provisional committee was congratulated and a unanimous vote of thanks was given it for its efficient work. The provisional committee was then discharged. Adjourned until 2 P. M.

There was no afternoon session on account of the extended work of the committees still out. But a full meeting took place at 8, P. M. The evening session was taken up with the reading and partial adoption of the constitution. The idea of fraternity and union was realized in adopting the title of "Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America," which was adopted with great enthusiasm.

The preamble and main features of the constitution will be found in another part of our paper.

THURSDAY'S SESSION.

The morning session was occupied in considering and adopting the constitution. In the afternoon the constitution was adopted as a whole and the committee discharged. The committee on resolutions presented its report, which was adopted amid great enthusiasm, as follows:

Resolved, That we indorse the call of the Terre Haute Labor convention for a universal labor congress at Pittsburg, Pa., on November 15, 1881, to form a continental federation of trades unions; and that we elect one delegate to represent our brotherhood in that convention, and that we call upon the local unions to send delegates. We recommend that each local union shall set apart one meeting in the month as an open meeting for the discussion of labor questions, and invite the trade.

WHEREAS, Under the existing social system labor is being bought in the market at the lowest price, and this with the pressing life necessities of the laborer, has reduced the standard of honest labor below that of slavery, as it existed under the protection of the law, making it an impossibility for the working man to support those most dear to him in times of storm and stress; and,

WHEREAS, This state of affairs has caused a deep and settled discontentment, that in the past has developed serious breaches of the public peace, and threatened the national government.

Resolved, First, our duty as law-abiding citizens requires us to use all peaceful and lawful means to accomplish our ends before resorting to the rights guaranteed us in the constitution of our country: second, the best interests of our trade demand shorter hours of labor, in order that labor-saving machinery may not be so extensively employed in reducing the compensation due to skilled labor.

Second—That no distinction should be made between work in winter and summer, to the loss of wages in the former season, as the physical danger attending manual toil is greatly increased during the winter months.

Third—That we abandon affiliation with either of the political parties, and pledge ourselves to support for public office only such men who we are assured will best represent the laboring classes.

Fourth—We demand of our lawmakers such enactments as will build up our American commerce; that they eliminate from our statute-books those special and oligarchial laws that now give to monopolies the power of oppressing at will the weak and defenseless.

Fifth—We desire a uniform lien law throughout the United States, making a lien the first mortgage on real estate to secure the wages of labor first, and material, second. Such lien should be granted without long stays of execution or other delays.

Sixth—We recommend such action as may be necessary to consolidate all unions in the various building trades.

Seventh—We will establish labor bureaus in the different cities throughout the country to facilitate the employment of local and traveling members of our Brotherhood. And in these bureaus we shall keep a full record of responsible and unreliable bosses.

Eighth—We will not use any mill or other work manufactured in a reformatory institution or brought from any town or city in which cheap labor is used. We demand laws abolishing contract prison labor.

Ninth—Sub-contract and piece-work, which is now being forced upon the trade, is extremely dangerous to every interest of the craft, hence we are determined to use every means in our power to stamp out and prevent further increase of this growing evil.

Tenth—In consideration of the fact that organized labor is being furnished by European countries, we recommend the appointment of a standing committee on foreign affairs, whose duty shall be to open a correspondence, with the view of effecting a confederation of all organized bodies of the building trade; also a committee of two from each district here represented, with power to carry out the views expressed in the foregoing, and to organize unions where none now exist.

After the adoption of these resolutions the convention fixed the salary of the secretary of the Brotherhood at $15 per week.

Moved that P. J. McGuire receive $2 50 per day as secretary of the convention. Mr. McGuire declined to accept pay for his services and the motion was withdrawn.

A formal balloting for the permanent officers of the brotherhood then took place, with the following result:

President—G. Edmondson, Washington, D. C.

First Vice President—John Ritter, New York.

Second Vice President—W. D. Black, Chicago.

Third Vice President—A. W. Oberbeck, St. Louis.

Secretary—P. J. McGuire, St. Louis.

The newly elected officers were duly installed.

J. D. Allen, of Philadelphia, was elected *viva voce* the representative of the brotherhood at the Pittsburg federation in November. Philadelphia, Pa., was chosen as the place of assembly for the convention in 1882. A unanimous vote of thanks was extended to the Chicago press for a faithful and unprejudiced record of the proceedings.

It was ordered that the proceedings be printed in pamphlet form, and that 1,000 copies be printed in English and 1,000 in German for the use of the local unions. It was voted to reconsider motion to print 25,000 copies of the constitution, and then resolved that 5,000 copies be printed in English and 5,000 in German.

The hearty thanks of the convention were voted to the Chicago carpenters, unions for their hospitalities. Also a vote of thanks was passed to the officers of the convention.

After President Edmondston had appointed organizers for the various districts, the convention adjourned *sine die*, amid three ringing cheers for the "Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America."

After exchanging courtesies and words of parting the delegates separated; some leaving on the evening train, others waiting until the morning. Thus ended our first annual convention.

BUTTON-BUSTERS.

"I SAY, Paddy, that is the worst looking horse that I ever saw in harness. Why don't you fatten him up?" "Fat him up, is it? Faith the poor baste can hardly carry the little mate that's on him now."

"EUGENIE, Eugenie, will you still insist on wearing the hair of another woman upon your head!" "Alphonse, Alphonse, do you still insist upon wearing the skin of another calf upon your feet?"

THEY were from the frontier. After an hour's hard work at a Galveston avenue restaurant, one of them leaned his head on the edge of the table and said in a feeble voice: "Bill, wake me up as soon as I am thirsty again. I'll do as much for you sometime."—*Galveston News.*

A GOOD-LOOKING old German with long hair sat down, or rather up in the barber's chair and was asked whether he would have his hair shingled. He replied, "Mein Kott, no! I vant some hair koot off. Vy, woot you put zum shingles on it pecause?"

IRATE passenger to cabman who gets off his box and opens the carriage door: "I told you I lived at the top of the hill and not at the bottom, you blunderhead." Cabby: "Whist, your honor, whist; I'll merely slam the door, and the baste 'll think you're out and go up the hill as if the devil were after him."

AN American tourist was visiting Naples and saw Vesuvius during an eruption.

"Have you anything like that in the New World?" was the question of an Italian spectator.

"No," replied Jonathan; "but we have a mill-dam that would put it out in five minutes."

AN impertinent fop made sport of an old farmer's large nose, mouth, and chin; but the old farmer silenced him by saying: "Your nose, mouth and chin all had to be made small, so as there'd be material left for your cheek."

RECORDER (to witness with bandaged head): "Did he have any provocation when he struck you?" Witness: "He may have had something of the kind concayled about his person, but it was a brick he struck me wid."

A Plucky Author.

When Henry George took his book, "Progress and Poverty," to his New York publishers, they refused to shoulder the dubious responsibility of publishing it without a certain sum paid down to guarantee them against loss. The author did not have the money, and asked them how much would be necessary if he furnished them with stereotyped plates. A much less sum was named, and the author went away. In a few months he drove a dray to the door of Appleton & Co.'s publishing house. It contained the sterotype plates for the great work. He had set the type himself and prepared the plates with his own hands. They were all ready for the press. Now the book has become famous throughout the world, is being translated into foreign languages, and is yielding the author a handsome income. He won, because he had confidence in himself. A letter from a gentleman in New York, who knows the facts of the case, is authority for the above statement.—*Carson Appeal.*

LABOR is prior to and independent of all capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never exist if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration.—*Abraham Lincoln.*

THE MASS MEETINGS IN CHICAGO.

During the sessions of the Carpenters Convention; in Chicago, two mass meetings of the trade were held. The meeting on Monday evening, 8th inst, was held at No. 208 Blue Island Ave., and was more properly a "love feast" to celebrate the unity of the two carpenters unions of Chicago. Speeches were made by delegates McGuire, Luebkert, Smith, Ritter, Evans, Schneider, Allen, Edmonston and Carroll. The hall was packed full and the meeting was very enthusiastic.

The mass meeting in Greenebaum's Hall, Tuesday evening, was the largest carpenters meeting held in Chicago for many years. The hall was filled and quite a number of ladies attended. J. P. Goodwin called the meeting to order.

The following is the report of the meeting taken from the Chicago daily papers:

R. W. Comfort was elected to the chair, and immediately introduced P. J. McGuire, of St. Louis, who stepped forward and discussed the question of wages and labor in a manner that brought down the house. He believed in the immediate inauguration of the eight-hour system, and thought that the laboring men should have more time for cultivating their minds and resting. The carpenters were once the pioneers in the building trade, but now they were not getting as well paid as the bricklayers, who had no such long apprenticeship, and whose kit of tools cost only a trifle.

All other trades were combining, and it was high time the carpenters were following their example. Business men recognized this principle, and no city was without its Chamber of Commerce, its Board of Trade, and its Coal Exchange. These had for their object the regulating of prices, and why should not the workers combine to get a just price for their labor? The speaker described how other trade organizations in various cities had revolutionized their condition. The introduction of machinery and the subsequent innovation of piecework, was ruinous to the trade. In the speaker's own city, during the years 1877-8, the best carpenters were laboring for $1 25 per day, while their wives were working at the wash tub, and their children were torn from school and compelled to work in the cotton or paper-box factories in order to assist in keeping the wolf from the door. But through union, wages have been advanced to $3 per day. All carpenters not already in the union were counseled to join, as union was the prime object to be obtained. Men could well afford to drop their beer end cigars and put a few shillings a week in a trade organization. Questions of how to improve their condition should be considered. They should discuss convict labor, child labor, reduction of hours of labor. Less labor implied more leisure, and leisure implied self-improvement. The question of child-labor in New England was also an important issue; and the carpenters must agitate a lien law that would protect them from the hungry jaws of real-estate sharks. Mr. McGuire spoke for forty minutes with great earnestness, and was frequently applauded.

John Ritter, of New York, next addressed the meeting in German. He gave an account of how the house-framers of New York had organized and the grand work they had accomplished. His speech was received with thunders of applause. J. L. Smith, of Cincinnati, was the third speaker. He expressed delight at the welcome extended by his brethren in Chicago, and announced himself not afraid of the word "strike."

American independence was the result of a strike against British tyranny, and mechanics would never get their rights unless they stood up for them.

He narrated the work he had done in Cincinnati to organize the carpenters and other trades. The speaker was frequently cheered.

Gustav Luebkert, of St. Louis, was the last speaker, and made an able argument to show the necessity of organization and united action among workingmen. He was heartily applauded.

IN my capacity as law-giver I tell you most emphatically that I do not regard your goods as belonging to you, but as belonging to the whole family, and ultimately as belonging to the state which protects you.—*Plato.*

Our New Charter of Rights.

Inventions are constantly leaping from the busy brain of man; every day some new force is hitched to the wheels of industry; every night some new secret is stolen from the skies. Art paints the colors of a more luxuriant civilization than the world has ever before known. The quick, throbbing pulse of commerce beats round the circle of the globe, and yet the purchasing power of the day's work of the common laborer is decreasing every year. Wealth increases but poverty deepens. Increasing opulence follows the march of invention, but men, women and children are becoming more miserable. Our industrial civilization is naturally democratic and tends to carry its blessings into all homes alike, but wealth is being massed in centres, and the jeweled hand of aristocracy wields the sceptre of power. Labor builds the state; labor supports the state. In shop and forge and mine it forges the golden crown of our country's greatness, and the greatest problem of the state should be how to increase the purchasing power of labor.

When labor prospers then all things prosper. The laboring people of this country are not simply a particular class; they constitute the people, and their destiny is the fate of this republic. We know how to produce wealth. England knows how to do that. But the grandeur of America, like that of England, roots back in the want and suffering of the army that has achieved her material greatness—the laboring people. That army needs better supplies. The good genius of invention would rain riches into the lap of labor, but the evil genius of legislation turns it into the pockets of Shylock. It is not on the amount of wealth, but on the distribution of it that the prosperity of a country depends, and every factor in the distribution of wealth should be controlled by the government for the benefit of the governed.

All reforms come from the outside; they begin down among the people, and work their way up; they never begin up and work down. Every bill of human rights has been wrenched and torn from the hand of power. King John granted the Magna Charter of English liberties, not because he wanted to, but because he had to. America gained her independence, not by petitions to King George, but by voting and fighting for it. The labor of this country will never get a new charter of rights until it votes and fights for it. The accumulations of the past control the labor of the present. Capital is king, labor is slave. Money is precious, but men are cheap. As a result of vicious class legislation, the tendency to inequality and slavery is in the direct ratio to the increase of wealth. It is the old battle, the lords and the common people; oppression and freedom; barbarism and civilization, and the old story will be repeated—freedom and civilization will conquer. Labor will be crowned king, and capital made to wait upon him as servant.—*Geo. L. Tuple's Speech at Lansing, Mich.*

THE workmen formed their trades unions against the aggressions of the rising industrial lords, as, in earlier times, the old freemen formed their frith guilds against the tyranny of mediaevel magnates and the free handi-craftsmen their craft guild against the aggressions of the Old Burghers.—*Brentano's Trades Unions.*

GITTEAU'S aberration was due to bossism in politics, the degradation of senatorial positions to that of mere spoils distributers, the crazy rush for place, the disgraceful and unhealthy grasp for office. Should there be no reform in this particular, lunatic asylums will have to be materially increased in number and enlarged. The remedy is in thorough reform in this one particular. The reduction of salaries to the same level as in private business, the exaction of public service in hours, excellence, etc., fully up to the standard required of employes in mills and mercantile houses, would undoubtedly have a wholesome influence on public and private morality, and suppress the tendency of such weak heads as Gitteau's.—*Pittsburg Labor Tribune.*

ROCK or swamp [illegible], says the *Scientific American*, is a better step for a turbine than either lignum vitæ or elm. Cast iron is useless.

WORKSHOP NOTES.

A PIECE of zinc placed on the live coals in a hot stove will effectually clean out a stovepipe, the vapors produced carrying off soot by chemical decomposition.

IRON may be fastened in wood, for some purposes, by dropping in the recess prepared in the latter, a small quantity of strong solution of sal ammoniac. This causes the iron to rust, rendering it very difficult to extract.

BROKEN OIL STONE.—Dissolve isinglass in the smallest possible quantity of proof spirit by the aid of gentle heat (over a water bath). In two ounces of this dissolve 10 grains of gum ammoniacum; triturate to effect solution, then add half a drachm of gum mastic dissolved in 3 drachms of rectified spirit. Stir well and keep stopped when not in use. Liquify by gentle heat when required for use. Clean the stone with hot potash lye, rinse thoroughly, and dry before cementing.

AN imitation for floor boards, etc., has been made in this country of compressed straw. It is said to resemble a hard, close-grained wood, can be planed, holds nails, etc. It has no flaws, is not subject to dry rot, is water-proof, will not warp, and has greater tensile strength than wood. If all this be true we may shortly be making houses out of straw boards.

TENONS AND MORTISES.—In making a tenon and mortise in wood let the sectional area of both be equal, but the depth of the mortise should rather exceed that of the tenon, so that the weight may bear on the shoulders and not on the head of the tenon.

GLUE.—Pattern makers mix with their glue some good, thin-drying linseed oil, in the proportion of about 1 of oil to 4 of water. The oil is added to the glue and well stirred in while hot. The glue is scarcely affected by moisture, and makes a strong, sound joint, although it does not set hard and glossy like ordinary glue. It is, however, advisable, even when this glue is used, to protect the pattern from moisture, etc., by oil paint if a good, clean mold is desired. Glue is used in patterns only when necessary, sprigs being the main thing in small work.

TO START A NUT that is corroded in its place so that an ordinary wrench fails to move it, strike a few sharp blows upon its end face, then, holding a dull chisel across the chamfer of the nut, strike the chisel head several hard blows, which will generally start the nut.

TO GET THE BEVEL for level and plumb cuts of hip rafter: take the rise of common rafter on the tongue of steel square and 17 inches on the blade; the tongue will give the plumb cut and the blade the level cut. Bevel for backing of hip rafter: Take length of hip rafter on blade and rise of roof on tongue; the bevel on the tonge is the cut for the backing. Joining cut of hip at the top and at plate: Take length of hip rafter on blade and run of hip on tongue; the bevel on blade will give the cut. Side cut of jack rafter: Take length of common rafter on blade and run of common rafter on tongue; the bevel on blad gives the cut.

SOLID CONTENTS OF ROUND TIMBER.—*Rule*—Gird the timber around the middle with a string; one-fourth part of this girt squared and multipled by the length will give the solidity.

By the Slide Rule—Set 12 on D, to the length in feet on C, and against the quarter-girt in inches on D, will be the contents in feet on C.

MR. C. RENE, pianoforte-maker, of Stettin, Germany, has discovered a new mode of seasoning timber. He utilizes the property of oxygen, particularly of that ozonized by the electric current to produce the desired effect. He claims that the instruments made of wood thus treated possess a remarkably fine tone, and improve with age. A cheap and simple process of wood seasoning is very much needed in all wood working trades. It is often noticeable that doors and windows of newly-built houses are finished in a very defective manner, owing to the damp state of the timber. Mr. Rene's process will season timber in 48 to 70 hours.

THE CARPENTER.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BY THE

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,

OF AMERICA.

TERMS:—Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid.

Send all moneys and correspondence to

P. J. McGUIRE, Secretary,

911 N. 19th St., St. Louis, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, AUGUST, 1881.

A MOMENTOUS GATHERING.

The Carpenters' Convention, held in Chicago this month was no ordinary affair. It accomplished a herculean task, and will be forever regarded as one of the grandest events in the history of the trade.

After four days' steady and thorough deliberation, a constitution was framed and over 10,000 carpenters were thus united in one compact body, ever ready to stand by each other in time of trouble or need. Every delegate in the convention felt that a great responsibility rested on his labors, and thus with one purpose and one idea, they made every effort to unify the scattered legions of carpenters. The deliberations were conducted so ably that the Chicago daily press was compelled to say that the debates and proceedings displayed more than ordinary ability and betrayed marked intelligence. And when the work was completed a tremendous cheer rose up from the delegates and spectators. Under such circumstances the BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA was born! Its advent into the world means a bright future for our trade. No organization ever had such a hopeful beginning—so pregnant with cheer and so promising in results.

The constitution is comprehensive and well arranged. The preamble strikes right at the bottom of our wrongs, and the resolutions cover every point of interest to the trade. The delegates have done their work well; and as time rolls on if changes are necessary other conventions can make them.

Now all that remains is for each man to do his duty. Let every local union rise from its sleep and shake the dust of inaction from its feet. Agitation must be commenced. Every local union must be aroused. The low-paid cities must be organized. Vigorous, energetic and stirring work must be done. Let us not stop until every carpenter is a union man, and every local union a part of our glorious Brotherhood. Then each one of us will be proud of the part we have played, and our conditions will be so improved that the carpenters will be proud of the day when this work was commenced.

THE PROBLEM OF THE AGE.

The labor problem is the problem of the age, and the whole history of our race reveals one long grand preparation for the solution which is now imperatively demanded.

Human activity in all countries and in all ages has chiefly manifested itself in two radically different forms—the first, military or destructive; the second, industrial or constructive; the former always decreasing in an exact ratio to the increase of the latter. The knowledge of the fact that military civilization passed through two different phases—the first, offensive warfare, having for its object the acquisition of slaves and tribute; the second, defensive warfare (*feudalism*), having for its object protection against spoliation and slavery, enables us to predict that our present industrial civilization will pass through similar phases; that the capitalistic system of production having for its object the monopoly of the materials and tools of labor, enforcing the subjection of the workers (wages-slavery), must in the near future give place to a co-operative system, having for its object the scientific organization of industry, securing equal opportunities of education and adequate insurance for all.

H. McG.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

This is a subject of great importance not only to our craft, but to all society. How to broaden our system of education to make it more useful, to turn out workers, not drones, is a question largely discussed to-day in scientific circles as well as among social reformers and trades unionists.

In a very trenchant article the *Builder and Wood-Worker* this month says:

"A mere scholastic and scientific education may advance us in knowledge, but will not lift us above the reach of abject poverty. Schools of knowledge will not save this nation from anarchy, but schools of industry will. What are we to do, says Ruggles, with the army of youths graduating from the public schools? Are they to become tramps, or what? Can arithmetic, geography and grammar save them from pauperism? To be ingorant of geography, arithmetic and grammar may be a misfortune, but not to know how to earn a living is a curse. In the former trades, crafts and industrial occupations, now past and gone, a boy or girl could be turned to account at once as an apprentice; but how are we to apprentice a youth, now, to a steam engine, a telegraph instrument, or a shoe-pegging and a shoe-cutting machine? The schools spoil American youth for service and manual day labor. What do they make of the youth? Factory hands, without skill; merchants without commercial methods; speculating, 'kiting middlemen;' brokers, without capital; lawyers, clergymen, doctors and politicians, with feeble endowments for their respective professions—miscalled 'respectable and learned.'"

Following up the same line of thought, J. C. Z., in the *Industrial News*, utters the following:

"A considerable portion of the mercantile and trading community do not live by creating values, but by speculating upon them when created. Property is transferred from hand to hand, but gains nothing in the transit, and as some one must always be the loser, the world gains nothing on the whole. This is the 'speculation' and the gambling that fills so large a space in business, in the place of production exchanged as reciprocities. It is the offspring of 'education' without industrial training.

"A few years ago 'manual labor schools' were very popular with those interested in the diffusion of knowledge. But they failed universally. Why? Because they adopted no scientific training in skilled forms of labor. Their training was still scholastic, and their labor was of the commonest kind. There was neither dignity, skill, interest nor 'pay' in such manual labor. If the pupils stuck to the labor it might turn out some robust scholars, but very ignorant as skilled artisans. There is no example in society of wasted and unemployed force like that of our children, from the age of six to fifteen, in our common schools. They absolutely do nothing either to support themselves or society. They are a dead weight on the productiveness and industry of those that support them. The consequence is that a large majority of the children must leave the school in order to 'get a living;' but a living in what way? In anything they can find to do.

"It is assumed to be impossible to educate, employ and pay the child at the same time, and pay him out of his own production. But be assured, my fellow-citizens, until this very thing is done throughout our common schools, we shall lose millions every year from the loss of unemployed power, and keep raising and perpetuating in our republic the elements of pauperism, crime and insanity."

In addition to the above able arguments, we wish to add that the present system of labor is opposed to industrial training. The low wages of the father too often forces the child into the factory slave-pen, there to grow up a mere drudge and nothing more. There is but little public desire to qualify young men for the productive pursuits of life. The only remedy is to maintain a high standard of wages, take the children out of the factories, and put them to school; then adopt industrial education, and America will make rapid advancement.

THE LAND QUESTION.

From foreign labor papers we learn a deputation of Irish agricultural laborers recently waited on Mr. W. E. Forster, Chief Secretary of Ireland, and made a statement of their grievances. Among the many statements, one of the deputation said his cottage consisted of one room, in which seven persons lived. His wages, all the year round, averaged nine-pence to ten-pence a day, with two meals. He worked about fourteen hours a day.

In reply, Mr. Forster said he believed the Irish laborers to be in a most sorrowful condition, but it was an exceedingly difficult matter to deal with. The real remedy would be an increased demand for labor. It would be a tremendous thing for the State to provide the laborer with cottages and land. It would be dangerous for the State to become the sole landlord; and if it became the employer, it would result in a cessation of private enterprise, which would make things worse than ever. He considered the Government could only remove legal obstacles to improvement, and give facilities to interested parties to make the improvements. He did not give much hope of legislation this year.

From this it is evident that the ruling classes of England care no more for the workers of Ireland than they do for the whelps of dogs running in the alleys of London. And so it will ever be until the working classes of Great Britain and Ireland are thoroughly organized and united. Then the land question and the labor question will be forced onward to solution. Labor papers, such as the *Irish World* in this country, and the *Labor Standard* of London, are doing the work that will unite all the European workers. On this point the *London Labor Standard* says: "Why should the working classes of the United Kingdom be at enmity with each other? Have they not been oppressed for ages by the privileged sections of society? Deputations from England to Ireland, and *vice versa*, is a step in the right direction, because many national and religious prejudices will be forever abolished, and men will meet each other on the common ground of humanity."

UNITY NECESSARY TO SUCCESS.

A common mistake among workingmen is that when they feel a demand should be made for higher wages, or when they wish to resist a reduction, they rush headlong into a strike without even the faintest attempt at organization. In this way many strikes are lost that might otherwise have been successful, and thus the cause of labor is materially injured. Strikes are the symptoms of a class war, and like in all wars, the side who desires to win, should have preparation, organization, discipline, and plenty of the sinews of war. To obtain these without union is folly to think of. For a mass of workmen, unused to combination with each other, to rush into battle with capitalists is bound to result in disastrous defeat. When workingmen are well organized the necessity for strikes will greatly cease, for the very reason that capitalists can not afford to combat the organized battalions of trades unions.

GREAT BRITAIN'S SHAME.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, in a speech on the dwellings of the London poor, speaking from personal knowledge, plainly told how the dock laborers have to herd in what are little better than hutches—men, women and children being compelled to sleep in the same room, without ventilation and almost without light. There were now, he said, 90,000 families in the deplorable condition stated.

Some Earl of Shaftesbury in this country ought to arise and herald forth the condition of our own laborers in sea port towns and large cities. To tell the truth it is no better than the dock laborers of London, yet we boast of our grand civilization, while all around us human beings are reduced to the condition of mere brutes, without a single ray of hope or aught else to make their weary lives happy.

TRADE REPORTS.

Leadville, Col.—$3 25 per day: propose to form a union.

Milwaukee, Wis.—$1 75 to $2.

St. Paul, Minn.—$2 to $2 25.

Galveston, Tex.—$3 the ruling wages; highest pay in the state. Will try to organize.

Providence, R. I.—$2 25 per day. Carpenters here think more of keeping 25 cents a month than of paying it to organize and get higher wages.

Shreveport, La.—$3 50 per day and plenty of swamp fever.

Bangor, Me.—$1 75 to $2; work dull.

Mobile, Ala.—Average, $2 25. No union.

Orange, N. J.—$2 50 the regular price.

Richmond, Va.—$2 25 and work not very steady.

Salt Lake City—$3 per day; building very active.

Charleston, S. C.—$1 75 to $2; splendid chance to get rich on this pay.

Savannah, Ga.—$1 75 per day. No union.

Cambridge, N. Y.—$1 25 to $1 50 per day.

Hoosick Falls, N. Y.—$1 25 to $2 25; nine hours on Saturday; no union.

Arlington, Vt.—$1 50 per day.

Shaftesbury, Vt.—$1 25 per day.

Avoca, Minn.—Wages range from $1 50 to $2 50 per day.

Chillicothe, Mo.—$1 50 to $2 00 per day. No union.

We have received Calvert's Mechanics' Almanac and Workshop Companion, from T. Gardner, 78 Lewis street, New York. This little book is suitable for artizans and handicrafts—men in mechanical, building, engineering, and other arts. The book is well worth 25 cents.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Labor Question and Organization.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., August 1.—The greatest question for us as trades unionists is: "How can the workers receive a just and full share of the values they create?" This subject should be discussed in every union, and also by your correspondents. It is one of the utmost importance, for upon its solution depends the solution of "the labor question."

Any workman who will stop to think and contrast his condition with those of the employing class will readily see the necessity for a remedy to adjust the wrongs done to labor. Through a national union of each trade, and a thorough combination of workingmen we can change the present unjust system for a better one, and thus materially better the conditions of our fellow-men. But to succeed in this, we should first have a mutual interest in our class and confidence in each other. Next our organization should be simple and attractive enough to engage the attention of our best journeymen and awaken a lively interest in the cause.

Before the late panic wages were good and work plenty. Workmen naturally thought such times would always last. Yet they well knew other panics had occurred, and many of them had experienced the privation, the bitter trials and the destitution of 1857 and former years. But they heeded not the appeals for organization, and consequently down went their wages, and with the low wages came starvation and suffering to multitudes.

Without organization workmen have no voice in the regulation of their wages; they are obliged to take just what the capitalists feel inclined to give. The "boss" does not care to consider how much the worker needs, but he invariably says, "I will give so much per day; and if it don't suit you, I can get all the men I want for that price." And often such wages are as low as $1 per day, and the necessaries of life as high as when wages were $3 per day. Without a union the workman must succumb or starve. The throat-cutting system of competition makes workmen under-bid each other and scramble for a job. This is all for want of organization and a mutual understanding.

In every era of financial distress, our trade is first to feel the stress of "hard times," and invariably the last to secure the benefits of "good times." Thus the period of prosperity for us is very short between panics. All this can be remedied if workmen will only cast aside their selfishness and organize to secure the full fruits of their toil. The wage system simply gives us at best enough wages to purchase the mere necessaries of life—nothing more than a living—hence we should keep that standard of living as high as possible.

The chief causes of the decadence of trades unions in the past should be pointed out that we may avoid them. The spirit of selfishness has too often predominated—unity, confidence and faith in each other have been often wanting. The funds have been squandered in ill-advised strikes and needless contentions between employers and employes. And worst of all, the "rule or ruin" policy of a few "bullheads" has swamped many an organization.

Henceforth in our unions, let us work to elevate our class to its proper position, let us give tone and dignity to all our movements, let us make such a strong organization that strikes will not be forced on us. Let us arouse a healthy public sentiment in favor of the principle—that labor is entitled to a full share in the values it creates.

When we think of the wretchedness and misery of the late panic, the selfish greed of aggregated monopolies that are crushing labor, it is time we abandoned the false notion that labor organization is no good. We should note that capitalists are making every effort to enchain the working men, and they are drawing the links of bondage tighter and tighter on our limbs. If we want to be free men, we must not stand alone to battle against monopolies and greedy money makers. Our place is in the ranks of organized labor. We must struggle for our own liberty and not leave all the work to be done by a few devoted men. We must become the owners of the machines which are now used mostly to our injury. Machinery emanated from the brains of the working class, and it is they who should reap the benefit of their own labor and inventions. And through co-operation we will accomplish this great task.

"AJAX."

LITERARY NOTICES.

HOW TO USE WOOD-WORKING TOOLS.—Ginn, Heath & Co., Publishers, 13 Tremont Place, Boston, Mass.

This handsomely executed manual was compiled expressly for the Industrial School Association of Boston. It is purely elementary in character, and is just the work suitable to be placed in the hands of every boy. The various methods of wood manipulation, viz: sawing, planing, boring, scoring, mitreing, scarfing, dovetailing, framing, the first principles of laying out work, and the sharpening and care of tools, are all plainly described, and also liberally illustrated by over one hundred engravings. No better present could be given a boy, and carpenters and joiners would do well to see that it is in the hands of their sons.

THE LONDON LABOR STANDARD.—Geo. Shipton, Publishers, 2 Whitefriars street, Fleet street, London, England. Subscriptions 60 cents for three months, or $2 per year. Hugh McGregor, 421 East 14th street, New York, Agent for the United States. Sample copies, five cents.

The London Labor Standard is the ablest trades' union paper ever published in England. It is a large eight-page paper, well printed, forcibly edited, and vigorous in defence of labor interests. It has a large circulation, and is the organ of the trades' unions of Great Britain and Ireland. With such a journal in every country it will not be long until the workers of the world will arrive at a mutual understanding, and then the days of national feuds, industrial slavery and imperial despotism will vanish.

THE BUILDER AND WOOD-WORKER.—Published monthly at 176 Broadway, New York. Price, 15 cents per copy.

As usual this reliable trade journal, in its August number, gives its readers a variety of excellent plates and a select class of reading matter. To patronize this journal is neither a waste of money nor time.

BRICK, TILE AND METAL REVIEW.—Published at 114 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. $2.50 per year, in advance.

Its various departments are neatly arranged and contain the latest discoveries of advantage to all branches of the building trades.

THE BUILDERS' JOURNAL.—Thos. Maloney, editor, Jackson, Mich.

This is a spicy little monthly, full of life and interest to builders.

CARPENTRY AND BUILDING.—Published monthly, 83 Reade street, New York. Ten cents per copy.

The August number of this valuable periodical proves more than ever instructive and of practical interest. Its designs and details, its correspondence and the abundance of suggestions it contains, render it a valuable coadjutor to the men of the trade.

PRESS NOTICES.

The London *Labor Standard*, the weekly organ of the trades unions of Great Britain and Ireland, devotes considerable space in a recent issue to a synopsis of the contents of the first number of THE CARPENTER. It concludes with the following: "Our young contemporary is full of life, of hope, and of energy; we can only wish it success in its efforts to organize labor in the United States."

Der Carpenter.

ST. LOUIS, AUGUST, 1881.

Ein fester Bund.

Zimmerleute freuet Euch, das Werk iſt gelungen.

Als wir zuerſt den Entſchluß faßten, mit dem Projekt einer nationalen Vereinigung vor die Oeffentlichkeit zu treten, hörten wir nur Zweifel und Muthloſigkeit um uns.

Unſere Kameraden hatten das Vertrauen zu ſich ſelbſt verloren.

Nachdem aber der „Carpenter" erſchien, fingen die Zweifler an zu glauben, daß doch noch etwas mit den Zimmerleuten zu machen ſei, und als nun der Carpenter überall freudig begrüßt wurde, da ſtimmten ſchließlich alle mit uns ein, „Auf zur Convention!" — Das war recht, das war gut!!

Die Convention iſt vorüber und die Arbeit derſelben theilen wir in kurzen Umriſſen mit. Die Conſtitution und Organiſation wird in kurzer Zeit gedruckt vorliegen. Die Zimmerleute des Landes haben beſchloſſen, was ſie wollen. Mögen die Beſchlüſſe zur That werden.

Wie kann das geſchehen? Nur dadurch, daß ſich jeder Zimmermann der neuen Organiſation anſchließt und ſich deren Geſetzen fügt. Wer dagegen handelt, thut Unrecht. Die Convention hat das Beſte gethan, was ſie thun konnte und mehr kann Niemand verlangen. Wer etwas Beſſeres weiß, ſoll dafür ſorgen, daß er es bei der nächſten Convention zur Geltung bringt.

Die Zeit des Nörgelns, des Beſſerwiſſens iſt für ein Jahr vorüber, jetzt heißt es für jeden rechtſchaffenen Zimmermann: — Vorwärts, für die Brüderſchaft der Zimmerleute. Einig und in geſchloſſenen Reihen wollen wir marſchiren. Alle Perſönlichkeiten und Kleinigkeitskrämereien müſſen bei Seite geſetzt werden. Nur durch Einigkeit kommen wir zum Ziel. Wer Streit und Zank anfängt, iſt unſer Feind. Wer ſich den Geſetzen unſerer Brüderſchaft nicht fügt, iſt unſer Feind.

Die Sache muß ein Jeder vor Augen haben, dann werden wir ſtark, dann werden wir groß! Deshalb Kameraden, ſeid einig! einig!! einig!!!

Unſere erſte National-Convention.

Erſter Tag.

Am Montag, den 8. d. M., Nachmittags 3 Uhr trat in Chicago, in der Halle der „Trade und Labor Aſſembly" 192 Waſhington Straße, die erſte National-Convention unſerer Berufsgenoſſen zuſammen. 35 Delegaten waren bis zu der Zeit angekommen, welche ſich gruppenweiſe in der von unſeren wackern Kameraden in Chicago ſo hübſch dekorirten Halle unterhielten.

Punkt 3 Uhr rief der Vorſitzer des proviſoriſchen Comites, Herr Guſtav Lübkert aus St. Louis die Convention zur Ordnung. Derſelbe hielt eine kurze Anſprache an die Verſammlung, worin er die Gründe, weshalb das proviſoriſche Comite dieſe Convention zuſammenberufen, klar legte und den Delegaten und deren Wähler den Dank des Comites darbrachte, daß ſie ſo willführig dem Rufe zur Convention gefolgt ſeien. Zum Schluße ſagte er, es gelte hier nicht um lange Reden zu halten, ſondern zu arbeiten um eine gute Conſtitution und Organiſation für unſere Gewerksgenoſſen herzuſtellen, um ſo durch vereinigte Macht eine weitere Unterdrückung unſeres Berufes zu verhüten und wenn möglich eine allgemeine Verbeſſerung zu erringen.

Hierauf begrüßte Herr W. D. Black von Chicago im Namen der Chicagoer Zimmerleute die Delegaten und hieß dieſelben herzlich willkommen.

Herr Lübkert forderte nun zur Wahl eines temporären Vorſitzers auf, wozu Herr J. P. Goodwin von Chicago einſtimmig erwählt wurde. Herr Goodwin dankte in kurzen Worten für die Ehre welche die Verſammlung ihm erweiſe und gelobte gewiſſenhaft ſeine Pflicht zu erfüllen. Nachdem noch A. Oberbeck zum zweiten Vorſitzer und John L. Smith von Cincinnati zum temporären Schriftführer erwählt war, ſchritt man zur Wahl eines Ausſchußes für die Prüfung der Beglaubigungsſchreiben.

Folgende Herren wurden zu dieſem Ausſchuß erwählt: J. M. Kerr von Detroit, H. B. Kuhlmann von Cincinnati, J. George von St. Louis, J. M. Houſe von Buffalo und Thos. Doran von Chicago.

Nach Ablauf von 15 Minuten trat die Convention wieder in Sitzung, worauf der Ausſchuß zur Prüfung der Beglaubigungsſchreiben durch ſeinen Sekretär berichtete, daß er alle Beglaubigungsſchreiben für richtig befunden habe mit Ausnahme des von Indianapolis eingeſandten Beglaubigungsſchreibens, laut welchem die dortige Union wegen Mangel an den nöthigen pekunären Mitteln nicht im Stande ſei, einen eigenen Delegaten zu ſchicken, ſondern Guſtav Lübkert von St. Louis als Stellvertreter ernannt habe.

Schließlich wurde auf Antrag beſchloſſen, den Delegaten der Union von Indianapolis zuzulaſſen.

Im ganzen waren 35 Delegaten anweſend. Die Liſte derſelben lautet wie folgt:

Guſtav Lübkert, Indianapolis; L. F. Lincoln, J. R. Smith, H. B. Kuhlmann, J. Elleck und Ben Stolberg Cincinnati; M. Miller, W. D. Black, William Engle, P. Rogers, W. T. Henderſon, T. P. Doran, R. W. Comfort, J. R. White, G. Rippberger, P. Mattheiſon, John P. Goodwin, John Dittmann, J. H. Peters, R. Stateman und L. E. Pake, Chicago; G. Edmonſon und David Gregg, Waſhington, D. C; J. D. Allen, Philadelphia; J. Schieber und J. M. Houſe, Buffalo; J. M. Kerr und J. R. Evans, Detroit; John Ritter und Jacob Schneider, New York; D. McIntoſh, Cleveland; J. Walton, Kanſas City; P. J. McGuire, E. Winn, A. Oberbeck und J. George, St. Louis.

Hierauf vertagte ſich die Convention auf 30 Minuten, um den Ausſchuß für Regeln und dem für permanente Organiſation Zeit zu geben, ſeinen Bericht auszuarbeiten.

Den Ausſchuß für Regeln bildeten folgende Herren: P. J. McGuire, St. Louis; R. M. Comfort, Chicago; Ben Stolberg, Cincinnati; G. Edmonſon, Waſhington, D. C; und J. R. Evans, Detroit.

Der Ausſchuß für permanente Organiſation war wie folgt zuſammengeſetzt. J. C. Schieber, Buffalo; R. Miller, Chicago; GuſtavLübkert, Indianapolis E. Winn, St. Louis; L. F. Lincoln, Cincinnati; David Gregg, Waſhington D. C., und J. S. Allen, Philadelphia.

Nach Ablauf dieſer Zeit unterbreitete der Ausſchuß für Regeln einen Bericht, welcher die nothwendigen Regeln für die Abwickelung der Routinegeſchäfte

während der Convention festsetzte. Der Bericht wurde mit einigen unwesentlichen Abänderungen angenommen.

Der Ausschuß für permanente Organisation unterbreitete alsdann seinen Bericht, in welchem folgende Herren zu permanente Beamte der Convention empfohlen wurden: R. W. Comfort von Chicago und J. L. Smith von Cincinnat, Präsidenten; John Ritter von New York Vice-Präsident; P. J. McGuire, Sekretär.

R. W. Comfort von Chicago wurde bei der zweiten Abstimmung zum Präsidenten erwählt, worauf die Convention sich vertagte.

Zweiter Tag.

Die Convention trat am Dienstag d. 9. August Morgens 9 Uhr zusammen.

Zunächst wurde der permanente Präsident, R. W. Comfort, von Chicago, in sein Amt eingeführt. Derselbe übernahm die Funktionen dieses Amtes und hielt bei dieser Gelegenheit eine kurze Ansprache.

Hierauf wurde zur Wahl eines Vice-Präsidenten geschritten. Dieselbe fiel auf John Ritter von New York.

P. J. McGuire von St. Louis wurde einstimmig zum Sekretär erwählt.

Richard Stateman von Chicago wurde zum Thürsteher ernannt.

Der Sekretär des Provisorischen-Ausschusses verlas alsdann seinen Bericht über die bisherige Thätigkeit des besagten Ausschusses und unterbreitete ebenfalls den Finanzbericht über den Stand des Fachblattes "The Carpenter."

Die Berichte wurden behufs Prüfung vorläufig zurückgelegt.

Aus dem Berichte des Provisorischen Ausschusses geht hervor, daß es im Ganzen 62 Union von Zimmerleuten und Bau-Schreinern mit einer Mitgliederzahl von 18,000 in den Ver. Staaten gibt. Der Ausschuß empfiehlt, daß die Convention folgende Punkte in Erwägung ziehe und demgemäß handeln möge:

1) Abkürzung der Arbeitszeit.

2) Allgemeine Organisation der im Carpenter Geschäft thätigen Arbeiter.

3) Vereinigung mit den Zimmerleuten und Bauschreinern Canada's.

4) Anknüpfung freundschaftlicher Beziehungen mit den Carpenter-Unionen in Europa.

5) Einleitung der nöthigen Schritte zur Gründung einer nationalen Vereinigung aller Gewerke.

Der Präsident forderte dann die verschiedenen Delegaten auf, über ihre resp. Union Rechenschaft in Bezug auf den Stand derselben abzulegen.

Der Delegat für Indianapolis, Gustav Lübkeri, berichtete, daß die dortige Union neu gegründet ist und hat gute Fortschritte gemacht.

J. R. Smith berichtete für Cincinnati, daß die dortigen Unions sich in äußerst günstigen Verhältnissen befänden.

John Ritter von New York berichtete in demselben Sinne und empfahl allen Union in anderen Städten die sofortige Gründung von Arbeits-Nachweisungs-Officen, indem sich eine solche Einrichtung in New York als sehr vortheilhaft und segenbringend erwiesen habe und die Arbeitgeber gezwungen seien, nach der Arbeits-Nachweisungs-Office zu kommen, wenn sie Arbeiter haben wollten, da das Annonciren in den Zeitungen fruchtlos sei.

R. W. Comfort von Chicago berichtete ziemlich günstig über den Stand der verschiedenen Zweig-Union in dieser Stadt und theilte mit, daß die Gesammtzahl der zur Union gehörigen Zimmerleute sich auf 1597 belaufe.

Die Berichte der Delegaten aus den übrigen Städten lauteten mit nur wenigen Ausnahmen sämmtlich zufriedenstellen.

Hierauf schritt die Convention zur Erwählung eines Ausschusses zur Entwerfung einer Constitution für die nationale Union.

Die Herren Smith, Allen, McGuire, Kerr, Gregg, Walter, House, Goodwin und Lübkert wurden zu diesem Ausschuß ernannt, worauf Vertagung bis 9 Uhr Morgens eintrat.

Dritter Tag.

Die Convention begann am Mittwoch Morgen um 9 Uhr ihre Arbeiten. Alle Delegaten waren anwesend. Indem alle Comiteen den letzten Nachmittag und Abend gearbeitet hatten, schritt man zur Entgegennahme ihrer Berichte. Nachdem der Sekretär das Protokoll der letzten Sitzung verlesen welches mit einigen Bemerkungen angenommen war ging die Convention zur regelmäßigen Tagesordnung über und schritt zunächst zur Entgegennahme der Berichte der verschiedenen Ausschüsse.

Der Constitutions-Ausschuß bat um eine weitere Frist zur Ausarbeitung seines Berichts.

Hierauf erstattete der Preß- und Finanz Ausschuß seinen Bericht, in welchem empfohlen wird, daß die Chicagoer Carpenter-Union 25,000 Exemplare der Constitution der National Union drucken lassen und an die verschiedenen Lokal-Union versenden soll. Letztere sind alsdann verpflichtet, ihren Beitrag für diese Ausgabe sobald als möglich einzuschicken. Ferner empfiehlt der Ausschuß, daß "The Carpenter" zum Organ und Eigenthum der National-Union gemacht und jenes Blatt zur einen Hälfte in Deutsch und die andere Hälfte in Englisch gedruckt werden soll. Die Führung des Blattes soll unter der Controlle des Sekretärs der National-Union stehen. Weil die Mehrheit der Carpenter sich im Osten befindet, deshalb soll die Zeitung in der Stadt New York erscheinen. Der Redakteur des National-Organs soll einen festen Jahresgehalt bekommen.

Der Bericht des Ausschusses wurde gutgeheißen und der letztere entlassen.

Der Ausschuß für allgemeine Organisation empfiehlt der Convention, alle Lokal-Union anzuweisen, für die Arbeiterfrage zu agitiren und an jenen Plätzen, wo noch keine Unionen existiren, solche zu organisiren. Ferner empfiehlt der Ausschuß, daß der Sekretär der National-Union die Weisung erhalten soll, mit den Unionen der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner Canada's sich in's Einvernehmen zu setzen und womöglich eine internationale Vereinigung anzubahnen.

Die Empfehlungen des Organisations-Ausschusses wurden einstimmig gutgeheißen und die Mitglieder desselben ihrer Funktionen enthoben.

Hierauf trat Vertagung bis Nachmittags 2 Uhr ein.

Punkt 2 Uhr eröffnete der Vorsitzer Comfort die Sitzung, indem aber das Constitutionscomite noch nicht fertig war vertagte sich die Convention bis Abends 8 Uhr. In dieser Abendsitzung wurde die vorgelegte Constitution theilweise angenommen. Es wurde beschlossen, der Organisation den Titel „Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner von Amerika" beizulegen. Schluß der Sitzung 11 Uhr Abends.

Vierter Tag.

Die Convention trat um acht Uhr zusammen und setzte die Berathung der Constitution fort. Die Berathung nahm den ganzen Vormittag in Anspruch, ohne bis 12 Uhr Mittags zum Ende gelangt zu sein, worauf Vertagung bis Nachmittags zwei Uhr eintrat.

In der Nachmittagssitzung wurde die Berathung der Constitution fortgesetzt nnd nach Schluß derselben, sowie nach Aufstellen der Geschäfts-Ordnung, die Constitution im Ganzen angenommen.

Das Comite für Beschlüsse reichte seinen Bericht ein, der unter lebhaftem Beifall einstimmig angenommen wurde. Dem umfangreichen Schriftstücke entnehmen wir in Kürze folgende Stellen:

Sofern unter dem gegenwärtigen System die Arbeit im Markte für den niedrigsten Preis gekauft wird und demzufolge die Arbeiter auf den Lebenszustand der Sklaven herunter gesetzt sind,

Sei es beschlossen, daß wir gezwungen sind, angesichts unserer Pflichten als gesetzliebende Bürger alle friedlichen und gesetzlichen Mittel zu ergreifen, um der Privilegien theilhaftig zu werden, die uns unsere Landesverfassung gewährt.

Die höchsten Interessen unseres Gewerkes verlangen:

1) Kürzere Arbeitszeit.

2) Daß kein Unterschid zwischen Winter- und Sommerarbeit bezüglich der Arbeitslöhne gemacht werde.

3) Daß wir aller Verbindung mit politischen Parteien entsagen und die Verpflichtung auf uns nehmen, nur solchen Candidaten für öffentliche Aemter Unterstützung angedeihen zu lassen, welche für die Interessen der Arbeiter Klasse wirken.

4) Daß wir von den Gesetzgebern den Erlaß solcher Gesetze verlangen, die den amerikanischen Handel aufbauen. Zugleich empfehlen wir die Errichtung von Arbeitsnachweisungs-Büreaus in den verschiedenen Städten des Landes, damit ansässige und auf der Reise begriffene Brüder leichter Beschäftigung finden können.

Zuletzt, Brüder, laßt uns kein Werkzeug benutzen, welches in einer Anstalt oder einer Stadt verfertigt ist, wo unter den vereinbarten Löhnen gearbeitet wird. „Sub-Contrakte" und Stückarbeit sind unseren Interessen ungemein gefährlich, deshalb sollten alle Mittel angewendet werden, das stets wachsende Uebel auszurotten. In Berücksichtigung der Thatsache, daß sich in europäischen Ländern die Arbeiter organisiren, empfehlen wir die Ernennung eines ständigen Comites für auswärtige Angelegenheiten, dessen Pflicht es sein soll, sich mit allen Organisationen des Bauhandwerks in Verbindung zu setzen.

Zum Schluß empfiehlt das Comite die Ernennung eines Zweier-Comite's aus jedem vertretenen Bezirke, welches die hier gemachten Vorschläge in Ausführung bringen und Unionen gründen soll, wo noch keine bestehen.

McGuire reichte hierauf nachstehenden Beschluß ein, der ebenfalls einstimmig angenommen wurde:

Beschlossen, daß wir den Aufruf des Terre Haute Arbeiter-Convents behufs Abhaltung eines Internationalen Arbeiter-Congresses in Pittsburg den 15. November 1881, in welchem ein continental Bündniß aller Unionen geschlossen werden soll, gutheißen und einen Delegat erwählen, der die Brüderschaft vertreten soll, sowie alle Lokal Unionen auffordern, Delegaten dahin zu entsenden.

Hierauf wurde der Gehalt des zu erwählenden Sekretärs auf $15 per Woche festgesetzt.

McGuire, welcher einem Antrage zufolge eine Gratification von $2.50 per Tag für seine Thättgkeit als Sekretär während der Convention erhalten solle, lehnte das Anerbieten entschieden zurück, indem er sagte, daß er als Delegat seine Vergütung bekomme und nicht gekommen sei, Geld zu „machen".

Die Wahl für permanente Beamten der Brüderschaft, die darnach vorgenommen wurde, erzielte folgendes Resultat:

Präsident: G. Edmonston, Washington, D. C.

1. Vice-Präsident: John Ritter, New York.

2. Vice-Präsident: W. D. Black, Chicago, Jll.

3. Vice-Präsident: A. Oberbeck, St. Louis.

Sekretär: P. J. McGuire, St. Louis.

Als Delegat für den Pittsburger-Trade-Union-Congreß wurde J. D. Allen von Philadelphia bei Acclamation erwählt.

Zur Abhaltung der nächsten Convention wurde Philadelphia, Pa., bestimmt.

Nachdem der Presse von Chicago, sowie den beiden gastfreundlichen „Carpenter und Joiners Union" von Chicago ein Dank ausgesprochen und verschiedene Routine-Geschäfte erledigt worden waren, vertagte sich die Convention sine die.

Ehre und Dank den Zimmerleuten in Chicago.

Unsere Kameraden in Chicago haben sich als Ehrenmänner bewiesen. Sie hatten die besten Vorbereitungen für die Convention getroffen und gaben den Delegaten die freundlichste Aufnahme. Eben so praktisch waren sie in ihrer Agitation. Am Dienstag Abend fand unter den Auspicien der Branch No. 3 der Carpenter's Union in No. 208 Blue Island Avenue ein Verbrüderungsfest statt, bei welchem die Herren Ritter von New York, McGuire von St. Louis, Evans von Detroit, Lübkert, Indianapolis u. Schneider NewYork zündende Reden hielten, die Halle war bis auf den letzten Platz gefüllt und die Versammlung dauerte bis 12 Uhr. Die Redner schilderten die zahlreichen Kämpfe ihrer respektiven Unions und sprachen die Hoffnung aus, daß die zu gründende große National-Organisation dem unterdrückten Zimmermann Stärke und Muth verleihen möge.

McGuire's Rede war ein beredtes Argument zu Gunsten der Gewerkschaften und des Achtstundengesetzes. Er betonte die Thatsache, daß in jenen Städten, wo die stärksten Unions existiren, auch der höchste Lohn bezahlt werde, und hoffte, daß die hier in Chicago versammelte National-Convention Maßregeln treffen werde, um die Carpenters-Union wieder auf gleiche Stufe mit den stärksten alten National-Union zu bringen.

Am Mittwoch Abend fand in Greenebaum's Halle die größte Carpenter Versammlung statt, welche Chicago je gesehen. Ebenfalls waren sehr viele Damen anwesend.

Die Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung berichtet darüber wie folgt:

Massenversammlung.

Unter den Auspicien der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner-Convention wurde in Greenebaums Halle eine Massenversammlung der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner abgehalten, welche sehr zahlreich besucht war. J. P. Goodwin von Chicago rief die Versammlung um 8 Uhr zur Ordnung, worauf R. W. Comfort zum Vorsitzenden erwählt wurde. Nach einigen einleitenden

Worten stellte dieser den Delegat P. J. McGuire von St. Louis als ersten Sprecher vor.

Derselbe führte aus, daß die Carpenter in der Beschützung ihres Gewerkes gegen die Anmaßungen des Capitals noch weit zurückstünden. Da alle übrigen Gewerke sich vereinigten, sei es auch für die Carpenter hohe Zeit, deren Beispielen zu folgen. So wie Geschäftsleute dieses Ziel verfolgten, keine Stadt ohne Handelskammer und Kohlenbörse sei, müßten die Arbeiter gerade so gut ihre Arbeit in den Markt werfen. Der Redner beleuchtete hierauf, wie andere Gewerkschaften in verschiedenen Städten ihre Lage zu verbessern verstanden haben und wies insbesondere auf die Carpenter in New York, die durch ihr striktes Zusammenhalten ihre Hungerlöhne von $1.25 per Tag auf $3.25 erhöhten. Die Errichtung von Arbeitnachweisungs Bureaus sei das beste Mittel dafür gewesen, den Boßen zu diktiren, wie sie (die Union) es haben wollte. Welcher Nachtheil aber durch Lauwerden entstehe, könne er am Besten durch die Carpenters von Philadelphia illustriren deren Löhne gleichfalls auf $3.50 gestiegen, dann aber auf $1.50 heruntergefallen seien, weil die Union Mitglieder es nicht der Mühe werth erachtet hätten, 25 Cts. per Monat beizusteuern, um die Union aufrecht zu erhalten. St. Louis sei immer langsam vorangegangen, bemühe sich abrr, die Beschränkung der Arbeitszeit einzuführen.

Die Carpenters seien einst die Pioniere im Baugeschäft gewesen, doch würden sie jetzt bei weitem nicht so gut belohnt, als die Backsteinmaurer, obgleich ihr Gewerbe jahrelanges Lernen und Beschaffung einer großen Anzahl Werkzeuge erfordere, während Jene schon nach einigen Monaten bei sehr geringen Werkzeugen ihr Ziel erreichten.

Die Arbeiter wären gut genug im Stande, jede Woche einige Schillinge zum Besten der Union zu opfern, so daß die Frage über die Verbesserung ihrer Lage eingehend berathen werden könne. Während der Convention müssen Zuchthausarbeit, Kinderarbeit und Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit eingehendst einer Berathung unterzogen werden. Weniger Arbeit erzeuge Verbesserung. Die Frage der Kinderarbeit in New England müsse vor allen Dingen Berücksichtigung finden.

Ich appellire an Euch, sagte Redner nicht länger außerhalb der Union zu stehen; wir müssen so lange agitiren, bis Gesetze entworfen und angenommen werden, die uns vor den hungrigen, betrügerischen Contraktoren; die mit unseren verdienten Löhnen nach ihren Belieben schalten und walten, beschützen.

McGuire sprach nahezu 40 Minuten und wurde seine tiefernste Rede häufig durch den wärmsten Beifall unterbrochen.

Delegat John Ritter von New York ergriff hierauf das Wort und dankte im Namen seiner 1500 Constituenten, die er hier vertritt, für die freundliche Aufnahme.

Redner fuhr dann fort, daß in den letzten 8 bis 10 Jahren die Arbeiter nicht mehr im Stande waren, ihre Familien anständig zu ernähren und daß schon vor 20 Jahren dieselbe Arbeitszeit eingehalten wurde wie jetzt, daß aber die Maschinerie in derseben Zeit nicht in demselben Verhältniß fortgeschritten. Ich möchte hierdurch nicht aussprechen, sagte Redner, daß die Maschinen abgeschafft werden sollten, vielmehr ausdrücken, daß wir deren noch gar nicht genug haben! Nur sollten die Arbeiter darauf bedacht sein, den verhältnißmäßigen Antheil des Vortheils zu erringen, den die Maschine bewirkt und der bis dahin aber nur den Ausbeutern zu Gute gekommen ist.

Dieser Vortheil könne aber nur durch Abkürzung der Arbeitszeit und diese wieder nur durch eine strikte Organisation errungen werden. Wie die Arbeiter bis jetzt gestanden, seien sie nur im Stande, ihre Lage zu verschlechtern, anstatt zu verbessern. Die Frage, ob durch unsere Organisation in Zukunft die Verhältnisse auch derart sein können, daß wir existiren können, sagte Redner, ist sehr einfach zu beantworten und beleuchtete die Antwort durch Darlegung der Gründung der New Yorker Union und den Aufschwung, den dieselbe genommen. Arbeiter anderer Branchen, die arbeitslos geworden, hätten in ihr Geschäft eintreten wollen, um dasselbe zu verpfuschen wären aber abgewiesen worden.

Anknüpfend an die Aufforderung McGuires, betreffs des Anschlusses an die Union forderte Redner Diejenigen auf, welche bei des ersteren Einladung die Halle verlassen hatten, vorzutreten und ihre Gründe anzugeben, warum sie sich nicht bewegt fühlen können, der Organisation beizutreten. Könnten sie beweisen daß ihr Prinzip ein besseres sei, werde er keinen Augenblick anstehen, mit seiner Union in hellen Haufen in ihr Lager überzugehen. Einen Beweis könnten sie aber nicht liefern, denn als in New York die Nicht Union-Arbeiter gesehen, daß die Carpenter-Union prosperirte, seien sie derselben beigetreten und stehe auch nichts anders zu erwarten, daß aller Orten ein Gleiches geschehen werde.

Nachdem J.R. Smith von Cincinnäti sich in ähnlicher Weise als McGuire ausgelassen hatte, wurde Gustav Lübkert von Indianapolis vorgestellt, der unter Hinweis auf die Arbeitererzeugnisse das Verhältniß der Kapitalisten zum Arbeiter einer Betrachtung unterzog und betonte, daß die Arbeiter durch die Gesetze der Humanität zusammengetrieben würden, die Naturrechte aufrecht zu erhalten und das ihnen bis jetzt zugefügte Unrecht abzustreifen. Die Organisation wie sie jetzt existire, bestehe nur aus zwei Haupttheilen — auf der einen, schwächeren, Seite die Capitalisten und Ausbeuter und auf der anderen die Millionen der Arbeiter oder der Lohnsclaven. Die Hauptaufgabe der neuen Organisation müsse dieses sein, dieses verderbliche, der Menschheit spottende System zu bekämpfen. Die Organisation der Arbeiterklasse, sagte Redner, ist und bleibt der Grundstein der Civilisation und muß den Unterschied der beiden Klassen unermüdlich bekämpfen und nicht eher ruhen, als bis derselbe gewichen und ausgeglichen ist.

Der Redner wurde mit lang anhaltendem Beifall belohnt, worauf sich die Versammlung auflöste.

Die Einleitung der neuen Constitution.

Die Prinzipien-Erklärung, welche die Einleitung zur Constitution bildet, lautet in ihren Hauptpunkten folgendermaßen:

Im gegenwärtigen Zeitalter, wo der Reichthum in den Händen einiger Weniger concentrirt ist, ist den Letzteren die Macht der Controlle über die Arbeitsmittel verliehen, so daß sie dem Arbeiter vorschreiben, welchen Lohn er für seine Arbeit erhalten soll. Ein jeder Geschäftszweig wird von Jahr zu Jahr immer mehr monopolisirt und der Kapitalist gewinnt immer mehr an Macht, während der Arbeiter immer ärmer und abhängiger wird.

Unser Lohn steht auf einer niedrigeren Stufe, als derjenige, welcher anderen Arbeitern, die weniger Geschicklichkeit zu entwickeln und weniger Werkzeuz zu stellen brauchen, bezahlt wird. Von Jahr zu Jahr sinkt unser Geschäft immer mehr herab. Deshalb ist es unsere Pflicht, uns die Frage vorzulegen:

Sollen wir müssig zusehen, wie unser Gewerk so weit auf der sozialen Stufe sinkt, bis wir vollständig zu Sklaven erniedrigt sind?

Wenn wir uns gegenseitig Concurrenz machen, drücken wir die Löhne herab und machen einen Arbeiter zum Opfer des anderen, während diesen Uebelständen durch eine gute Organisation abgeholfen wird. Folglich müssen wir eine nationale Union gründen, welche auf einer solchen Basis steht, daß ein jeder Zimmermann und Bauschreiner im ganzen Lande zum Mitglied herangezogen werden kann — eine Union, welche einen jeden unserer Geschäftskollegen in seiner Arbeit beschützt und ihm seinen Lohn sichert. Alleinstehend können wir nichts erreichen, jedoch wenn wir vereinigt sind, dann gibt es keine Macht der Erde, vor welcher wir uns zu beugen brauchen.

Deshalb gründen wir, die Delegaten der verschiedenen Lokal-Unions, in Convention versammelt, hiermit die Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner von Amerika, und fordern alle Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner in allen Städten des Landes auf, Lokal-Unions so bald als möglich zu gründen und sich unserer Organisation anzuschließen.

Unsere einzige Rettung liegt in der Vereinigung und der Gründung einer strammen nationalen Organisation. Der Hauptzweck dieser Organisation besteht darin, daß wir unser Geschäft von seiner niedrigen Stufe erhöhen und auf den Standpunkt wieder bringen, welchen wir als Handwerker einzunehmen berechtigt sind.

Wir verpflichten uns daher, die von uns gegründete Brüderschaft zum Zwecke der Hebung der moralischen, sozialen und geistigen Lage eines jeden Zimmermannes aufrecht zu erhalten.

Ferner bestimmt die Constitution, daß der Centralausschuß am ersten Dienstag im August jeden Jahres zusammentreten soll, um die Arbeitslöhne für's Jahr festzustellen. Die Beamten sollen aus einem Präsidenten, drei Vice-Präsidenten, einem Sekretär, einem Schatzmeister und drei Direktoren bestehen, die zusammen den Executiv-Ausschuß bilden sollen.

Der Schatzmeister hai eine Bürgschaft von $2000 für die getreue Erfüllung seiner Amtspflichten zu stellen.

Local-Unions können in irgend einer Stadt durch neun Zimmerleute gegründet werden, vorausgesetzt, daß sie die Constitution der Brüderschaft gutheißen. Wenn ein Mitglied Arbeit in einer Werkstätte annimmt, in welcher ein Streik offiziell gebilligt wurde, dann soll ein solches Mitglied ausgeschlossen werden. Im Falle Arbeiter mit ihren Arbeitgebern in Streitigkeiten gerathen sollten, dann soll die Sache einem Schiedsgerichte übergeben werden, welches seine Entscheidung dem Executiv-Ausschuß zu unterbreiten hat und welcher Ausschuß nur allein ermächtigt ist, einen Streik zu erklären.

Eine jede Local-Union hat 10 Procent ihrer Einnahmen bei Seite zu legen, um einen Fond zur Deckung der Unkosten, welche durch Streiks in Folge Anstrebung einer Lohnerhöhung entstehen, zu schaffen. Ein jeder Streiker erhält $4 per Woche aus der Vereinskasse. Irgend eine Local-Union, welche einen Streik ohne vorherige Zustimmung der gesammten Brüderschaft unternimmt, erhält keine Unterstützbng seitens der besagten Brüderschaft.

Correspondenzen.

Belleville, Ill., d. 18. Juli '81.

Werthe Kameraden!

Am 4. Juli hielten wir unser Picnic ab, was sehr gut besucht war. Ueber die Wahl eines Delegaten zur Convention konnten wir uns nicht einigen. In der letzten Versammlung nahmen wir 9 Mitglieder auf. Die Arbeit geht hier flau. In Harrison's Maschinshop sind letzten Samstag 8 Mann entlassen worden.

Mit Gruß
G. Thoma, Sekretär.

Brooklyn, d. 1. Aug. '81.

Werthe Redaction!

Auch wir Zimmerleute in Brooklyn haben dieses Frühjahr eine Union gegründet. Am 27. März hatten wir 24 gutstehende Mitglieder durch fortwährende Agitation haben wir die Zahl jetzt auf 200 gebracht. Hierdurch erhielten wir Muth und verlangten 50 Cents Lohnerhöhung, welches wir auch erhielten. Der Lohn steht jetzt von $2.50 — 3.00. Jeden Sonntag gewinnen wir neue Mitglieder. Ich fordere alle Zimmerleute in Brooklyn auf sich unserer Union anzuschließen. Je größer unsere Zahl je stärker sind wir. Auch möchte ich daß jeder Zimmermann unser Blatt „The Carpenter" lese, das bringt uns mehr Nutzen als alle Mordsgeschichten der Humbugblätter. In der Hoffnung, daß alle hiesigen Carpenter das Gute unsers Strebens einsehen und sich uns anschließen

Grüßt achtungsvoll
Herrmann Schäuer.

Brüderschafts-Nachrichten.

Leset die Beschlüsse der Convention und handelt darnach.

Vergeßt nicht der Versammlung der Union beizuwohnen.

Die lokalen Union sind aufgefordert den Sekretär zu benachrichtigen wie viele Constitutionen und Berichte der Convention sie haben wollen.

Kameraden, die Zeit zum handeln ist gekommen. Keine Woche sollte vergehen ohne daß nicht jedes Mitglied ein neues Mitglied der Brüderschaft zugeführt hat.

„The Carpenter" ist jetzt Eigenthum der Brüderschaft. Jedes Mitglied sollte mit der größten Energie für die Verbreitung desselben arbeiten. Laßt uns sehen wer die meisten Abonnenten in diesem Monat gewinnt.

Alle lokale Unionen werden aufgefordert ihren Beitrag für den Monat September welches 2 Cents per Mitglied ist, wenn möglich noch vor dem 1. September an den Sekretär P. J. McGuire, 911 nördliche 19te Straße, St. Louis, Mo., einzusenden.

Nach der nächsten Nummer unseres Blattes sind alle Correspondenzen für die Redaction als auch für den Sekretär der Brüderschaft nach New York zu senden. Die Adresse des P. J. McGuire, wird in der nächsten Nummer bekannt gemacht werden.

WHERE'S THE SLAVE WOULD WEAR A FETTER!

Where's the slave would wear a fetter
Made to Mammon's modern curse?
He who yields shall fare no better,
He who strives *can* fare no worse.

Where's the man of manly daring,
Wise in word and bold in deed—
Self unsparing—danger sharing—
With a brother in his need?

Blind hoodwinking—dastard shrinking—
Heaven and earth shall curse alike;
Rise! the brain is fired with thinking,
Rise! the arm is strong to strike!

No receding—no retreating—
Every man must do his part,
Whilst the march of freedom's beating
In the blood of every heart!

By the starving infants crying
By the mother's moan for bread,
By the millions of the dying,
By the thin, unburied dead!

By the land *that you inherit*
From the Father, God, who gave;
By the Heaven you cannot merit,
If you die a willing slave!

Will you let your children perish
At the rich man's scutcheoned gate?
Or the wife you fondly cherish,
Serve his lust and swell his state?

Tell the tyrant, tell the traitor,
That grows rich on your distress;
You are man, and who is greater?
You are man, and *he* is less!

Tell the thing of lordly malice,
Labor means to claim its due;
Whilst for him there is the palace,
The *basti e* is not for you.

And if still he'll proudly brave you,
Crouched behind his golden might,
Use the power that Nature gave you,
Sweep him, sweep him, from your sight!

—ERNEST JONES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TORONTO, CANADA, July 30.—Your paper is certainly a good medium for the benefit of the trade. We have a branch of the Amalgamated Carpenters here, also a local union of carpenters. The wages this summer are $2 per day. Trade is very good at present. We are organizing a Trades Assembly; had the first meeting last week. Delegates from thirteen different trades were present. We had an assembly here for some years which did an immense amount of service until it dissolved about two years ago. The prospects are that now we will resurrect the assembly and make it stronger than ever. J. ROSE.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 11.—Building business in this city is moderate, but much improved in comparison with times a few years ago. All good workmen are fully employed. Hundreds of skilled hands within the past two years, have gone to the Sandwich Islands, where considerable improvements are going on, both in house building and in the erection of the "King's Palace," also in connection with the sugar industries. JAMES E. WOLF.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 14.—On the 7th inst. the Carpenters' Union of this city elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Jos. Schieder, president; James Hines, vice president; Henry Sanders, recording secretary; Wm. Hughs, corresponding secretary; Geo. Simon, financial secretary; Chas. King, treasurer; John Pettit, inside sentinel; John Anderson, outside sentinel. We have changed our time of meeting from Thursday to Wednesday evening.
WM. HUGHS.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., July 18.—The carpenter's picnic here July 4 was largely attended, and in our last meeting we initiated nine new members. Work is not very brisk. Harrison machine shops "laid off" a large number of our men last Saturday, and it is the same in other places. G. W. THOMA.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 18.—Had the movement for a National Union of Carpenters been started one year ago it would have brought fifty cents per day more in our pockets. Business is good here, but would you believe it, there are things called "carpenters" working for $2 25 per day. I hope we will soon be able to consign them to Hades.
THOS. P. DORAN.

FALL RIVER, MASS., July 19.—Enclosed find two dollars for four copies monthly for one year. Our society subscribes for them. We hope the carpenters everywhere will not be unmindful of the noble efforts your paper makes in their behalf. Every day's experience proves the necessity of a closer union among workingmen. Our society, although small in numbers, will have every member a subscriber.
PATRICK DOYLE,
Treasurer Fall River Branch of Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners.

BOSTON, July 24.—I find THE CARPENTER is a very instructive journal, and it deserves a wide circulation. Every one who reads it learns something that is of great advantage to every wage-worker—some point of political economy—a step towards the emancipation of the working class from the power of the capitalists. Every man in the wood-working trade especially should read and encourage its circulation, because of its advocacy of a national amalgamation of various branches of that business, which, if effected, must result in untold benefits to all concerned. All other trades should fall into line, and then form one grand confederation, appoint representatives and hold a national trades congress annually. Then, by a careful study of political economy, with the proper use of the ballot, something grand and beneficial can be accomplished.
H. W. BROWN.

The Way to Strike.

HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y., July 30.—The time has arrived when the wage-workers in general, and members of trade and labor unions in particular, are compelled to recognize and remove the causes that produce our social inequalities. There is no doubt that we can at times ameliorate our condition by the old methods of strikes, co-operative stores, etc., but the remedy is not lasting. Instead of continually fighting the "boss" as an individual, let us attack from all points the system that makes "bosses." The great causes that breed strikes, that foster gigantic monopolies and make labor the tool and vassal of its own products, must be assailed, and as trades unionists we should, and we can remove those causes. It must therefore be remembered that our industrial or economic ills arise from our social and political errors. In order to place ourselves in a position that will insure us equal chances in the solution of the great labor question that is forcing its way on the world, we must fight organized capital and the venal subsidized press with the same weapons that are used against us. The ballot has given us our present social inequalities, and the ballot should be used to remove them. Let us organize as trades unionists on a political basis. Let us protest earnestly against the monopolization of land, labor, the means of labor, and money. Let us make a platform that will bear any amount of strains, either cross or tensile; planks that cannot be shivered to splinters in a score of words by a paid hireling of the capitalistic press. The time has come when we must fight causes and cease our feeble and ineffectual efforts to fight the shadow instead of the substance.
JOHN MURRAY.

CARPENTERS' UNIONS (DIRECTORY)

[The secretaries of the various local unions of Carpenters and Joiners are requested to forward the *time and place of meeting* of their respective unions. We wish to have a complete directory of all unions and keep it standing for the information of our traveling brothers.]

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Turner Hall.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Every Wednesday, 8 p. m., Broadway Hall, 349 Broadway.

BELLEVILLE, ILL.

BOSTON, MASS.—J. L. Dickson, Secretary, 42 Emerald st.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Geo. Wooden, 85 Division st.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Protective Association, meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at 192 and 194 E. Washington st.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Benevolent Association, meets in Executive Council every second and last Saturday, 8 p. m., at 192 E. Washington st.

Branch No. 1—Every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at 311 Larabie st.

Branch No. 2—Every Thursday, 8 p. m., at ——, Milwaukee ave.

Branch No. 3—Every Monday, 208 Blue Island ave.

Branch No. 4—Every Friday,—— Park ave.

Branch No. 5—

CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Every Tuesday, 8 p. m., Workman's Hall, Walnut st.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Every Saturday, 8 p. m., at 86 Bank st.

DETROIT, MICH.—Every Tuesday evening, 222 Randolph st.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Every Saturday, 7:30 p. m., 18½ S. Delaware st.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Germania Hall, First st.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Every Tuesday evening at Tobener's Hall, Fifteenth st. and Grand ave.

MOBERLY, MO.—Meets every Tuesday night.

NEW YORK.—Framers union meets at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 160 Third ave., every Sunday, 10 a. m. Intelligence office of union open every day and evening at Lincoln Hall, Houston st. and Allen.

NEWARK, N. J.—Every week at Library Hall.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Meets in Insurance building, Chapel st.

NEW ORLEANS.—Edward Bland, 390 White st.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Every Tuesday at 223 N. Eighth st.

PITTSBURG, PA.— —— ——

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Union No. 1 meets every Saturday at Eighteenth st. and Wash. Union No. 2, every Friday, Seventeeth and Wright sts. Union No. 3, S. W. Cor. Carondelet and Russell aves.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.— —— ——

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Knights of Pythias Hall, 13½ Pennsylvania ave.

The hearty reception given by our contemporaries of the labor press which greeted the first issue of THE CARPENTER has been supplemented by additional words of cheer every month.

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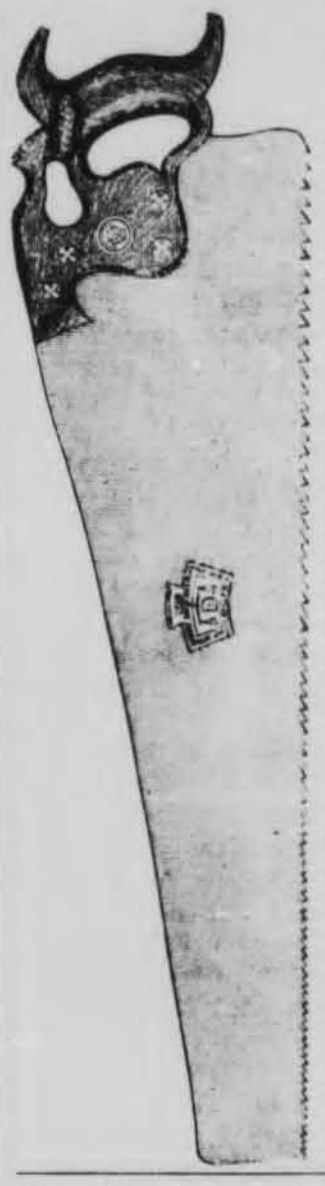

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THE CARPENTER.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

VOLUME I. ST. LOUIS, SEPTEMBER, 1881. NUMBER 5.

THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

Call for a Meeting in Pittsburg, Pa., Tuesday, November 15, 1881.

To all Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canadas:

FELLOW-WORKINGMEN: The time has now arrived for a more perfect combination of labor—one that will concentrate our forces so as to more successfully cope with concentrated capital.

We have numberless trades unions, trades assemblies or councils, and various other local, national and international labor unions, all engaged in the noble task of elevating and improving the condition of the working classes. But great as has been the work done by these bodies, there is vastly more that can be done by a combination of all these organizations in a federation of trades.

In Great Britain and Ireland annual trades union congresses are held; France and other countries have, also, similar gatherings. The work done by these assemblages of workmen speaks more in their favor than a volume of other arguments.

Only in such a body can proper action be taken to promote the general welfare of the industrial classes. There we can discuss and examine all questions affecting the national interests of each and every trade, and by a combination of forces secure that justice which isolated and separated trade and labor unions can never fully command.

A National Trades Union Congress can prepare labor measures and agree upon laws they desire passed by the Congress of the United States; and a Congressional Labor Committee, after the manner of the Parliamentary Committee of Trades Unions in England, could be elected to urge and advance legislation at Washington on all such measures, and report to the various trades.

In addition to this an annual congress of trades unions could organize a systematic agitation to propagate trades union principles and to impress the necessity of protective trade and labor organizations, and to encourage the formation of such unions and their amalgamation in trades assemblies. Thus we could elevate trades unionism and obtain for the working classes that respect for their rights and that reward for their services to which they are justly entitled.

A federation of this character can be organized with a few simple rules and no salaried officers. The expenses of its management will be trivial and can be provided for by the Trades Union Congress.

Impressed with the necessity of such a federation, and the importance of a national trades union congress to perfect the organization, we, the undersigned delegates, in a preliminary national convention assembled at Terre Haute, Indiana, held August 2, 1881, do hereby resolve to issue the following call:

That all international and national unions, trades assemblies or councils and local trades or labor unions are cordially invited to send delegates to a National Trades Union Congress, to be held in Pittsburg, Pa., on the third Tuesday in November, 1881. Each local union will be entitled to one delegate for one hundred members or less, and one additional delegate for each additional five hundred members, or major part thereof; also one delegate for each international or national union, and one delegate for each trades assembly or council.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA.

The following preamble was adopted by the convention at Chicago, and we ask our readers to consider it and organize local unions everywhere:

PREAMBLE.

In the present age, the rapid concentration of wealth in the hands of the few, gives them power to control the means of labor and dictate to the workers what they shall receive for the labor they perform. Every branch of labor is being rapidly monopolized until the vast industrial interests of the world are now almost enslaved to the wealthy and privileged classes, and just in proportion as this state of affairs continues, the power of the capitalist increases and the working people are impoverished and subjected.

Look at the position occupied by the carpenters and joiners to-day. Our wages are lower than those of other trades who require less skill and furnish fewer tools. Year by year our vocation has lost the proud position it once occupied. It therefore becomes our duty to ask ourselves, shall we willingly permit our craft to sink lower and lower in the social scale until we are completely enslaved? Are we, who have done so much to build the world's wealth, not entitled to a just equivalent for what we do? Must we be forever without sufficient means to maintain ourselves and families in comfort and independence, to educate our children and qualify them for the duties of life? Shall we be forced by division among ourselves to bow the suppliant knee to capital, and allow our craft to become the prey of the unscrupulous and designing?

There is no hope for us only in unity and organization. Without union we meet our employers at a great disadvantage, the capitalist has the advantage of past accumulations, the laborer unassisted by combination has not. Knowing this, the capitalist can dictate terms and wait, while his men without funds have no other alternative but to submit. Competition among ourselves intensifies this conflict, reduces wages, and renders one workman the victim of another. But with organization all this is changed. Hence, we must form a union broad enough to embrace every carpenter and joiner in the land—one that will protect every man in his labor and in his wages. "Single handed we can accomplish nothing, but united there is no power of wrong we may not openly defy." Therefore, we, the delegates of various local unions of carpenters and joiners in convention assembled, do hereby establish the "Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America," and we call upon all carpenters and joiners to organize local unions as quickly as possible, and connect themselves with our organization.

The object of our Brotherhood is to rescue our trade from the low level to which it has fallen, and by mutual effort to raise ourselves to that position in society to which we, as mechanics, are justly entitled, and to place ourselves on a foundation sufficiently strong to secure ourselves from further encroachment, and to elevate the moral, social and intellectual condition of every carpenter in the land. And to the consummation of so desirable an object, we, the delegates in convention assembled, do hereby pledge ourselves to sustain the Brotherhood we have formed.

Scaffolding a Steeple.

An exchange thus relates the daring feat of a celebrated climber, who took the job of putting a lightning-rod on the steeple of a church some years after the structure was built:

"He went up the inside of the steeple as far as he could, forty feet from the roof, and there poked out through two holes a couple of scantlings, on which he fastened a board. On that board he set up a couple of scantlings with cleats nailed across them like a ladder, nailing them on as he went up, and nailing other scantlings on to the ends of those when he got to the top. There was no possibility of fastening that ladder to the steeple until he got up where the steeple was so slim that he could throw a rope around it and tie it. It was simply leaned against the smooth-slated side of the steeple. A puff of wind or a careless movement out of balance would have hurled him down. In that way he worked his way up sixty feet from the point where he started his ladder—about 100 from the roof, and say 150 from the ground. It makes my blood run cold to think of it. I would not have attempted it for anything in the world. But he did it safely, fixed the rod, took his ladder down and fastened the slates ingeniously from the inside over the holes made for his scantlings, leaving all as good as before."

A Very Natural Mistake.

A young man living on Five-Mile Creek came into town one day last week to buy a present for his girl. His wondering gaze being transfixed by the grotesque display in one of the dry goods windows, he bashfully stepped up to a young lady behind the counter.

"How much are those?" he inquired, pointing to a pair of handsomely-wrought, nickel-plated garters in the window.

"Seventy-five cents," said the young lady, handing out the articles in question, blushing slightly.

"I think they're kinder purty, don't you?" inquired the young man, anxious to obtain somebody else's opinion.

"Very," replied the young miss; "they're the latest style."

"Everybody wears them, don't they?" continued the young man.

"Almost everybody," said the young lady, affecting an unconcerned air.

"I was going to get them for a girl I know," said the young man, rather nervously. "Do you think she will like them?"

"I think she might—I—I—I don't know—" returned the lady, blushing again.

"Well, I hardly know myself," replied the young man, picking up one of the dainty articles and examining it closely.

"You don't suppose they'll be too large, now do you?"

"Why, I—I—" stammered the young lady, the blush growing deeper.

"They seem sorter big like," continued the young man, not noticing her confusion. "But, of course, I would not be certain. She's middlin' size, but not fat. I should think she was about your bigness, and if these would fit you they orter fit her. S'pose you try 'em on, an' if—"

"Sir!" exclaimed the young lady behind the counter, in a voice that lifted the young man's hat on the end of his hair, "you are insulting!"

And she swept away to the end of the store, leaving the bewildered young man in dumb amazement, holding in his hand what he supposed was a pair of beautiful bracelets.

And when one of the men clerks came and explained his mistake, the young man from the Creek struck a bee line for his team, and in a very brief space of time was tearing toward home at a rate that threatened to irretrievably ruin the old family horse. He won't buy any bracelets now till he's married.

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.

The newly appointed general secretary of the above society has issued a circular from Manchester, England, in which he states that the society was instituted in June, 1860, and that it is registered pursuant to law. He then gives the number of branches, members, and funds at the end of alternate years from the formation of the society, as follows:

Dates.	Branches.	Members.	Capital.
1860	20	618	£321 3 2¼
1862	38	949	849 8 10
1864	81	3,279	4,506 10 0¼
1866	187	8,002	13,052 4 3¾
1868	218	8,736	17,179 16 1
1870	236	10,178	17,588 19 4
1872	226	11,236	22,068 3 6¼
1874	265	13,817	45,551 4 6¾
1876	317	16,038	74,762 15 11
1878	337	16,574	76,166 6 5½
1880	354	17,764	46,395 5 8¾

The amount of benefit paid from the formation of the society to the end of December, 1880, is thus tabulated:

Unemployed benefit	£118,858
Tool "	11,370
Sick "	102,766
Funeral "	19,681
Accident "	12,350
Superannuation benefit	2,838
Trade privileges	62,157
Benevolent grants	7,995
Grants and loans to other trades	1,841
Total	£339,856

Then follows an address in which the secretary calls attention to the various benefits of the society, its advantages to carpenters and joiners; the scale of entrance fees, rates of contributions, and table of benefits.

IT was a great triumph for liberty when the last shackle fell from the last slave, and all men owned themselves. It will be a grander triumph for freedom when the last galling fetter is broken from the limbs of industry and all men can say they own the profits of their own labor.—*National.*

THE CARPENTER.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

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P. J. McGUIRE, Secretary,

911 N. 19th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Entered at the Post-Office in St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.

ST. LOUIS, SEPTEMBER, 1881.

BROTHERHOOD NOTICE.

After arriving from the convention, our secretary, P. J. McGuire, received a dispatch from the secretary of the Socialistic Labor Party, notifying him that he was elected a delegate to their Congress, to be held in some part of Europe. At first Mr. McGuire did not want to go, thinking that our organization might suffer through his absence. After a long consideration he concluded to go and fulfill the resolution of the convention to converse with the carpenters of Europe. This is done now without any expense to our Brotherhood. He will be back the middle of next month. The next number of our paper will still be published at St. Louis.

On his return trip, Mr. McGuire will speak before the carpenters in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati and Indianapolis. Our brothers will be notified by himself in due time. No change of address is necessary. The work of the secretary will be done in the usual style.

EIGHT HOURS.

It has long seemed that if a uniform system of eight hours' labor in twenty-four could be established throughout the country it would be best for all interests, and would go far towards if not effectually remove the discontent of the laboring masses. The national government has recognized this system by making it the law in regard to public works carried on by the government. This law should be enforced. It is also the duty of the State governments to make it imperative and uniform in all the States that eight hours shall constitute a day's labor.

We have watched with great interest the exactions of labor, and it appears to me that if the laborer could begin his daily toil, say, at eight o'clock in the morning and labor until twelve, and then lay off until one o'clock and labor until five o'clock in the evening. the laborer would accomplish for his employer about, if not quite, as much as if kept at work for ten hours, for the laborers—men, women and children—become so exhausted in ten hours that they have not the physical ability to work as energetically as they would if the hours were shorter. So, that whilst a great and humane concession would be made to labor by the capitalist in shortening the hours of labor, the capitalist would be about as well off in the end.

Let us look at the condition of laborers in their relations to their families under the ten-hour system. They are compelled, for the most part, to live at great distances from the places of their daily toil to get cheap rents. In most cases it requires at least an hour to come from their homes to their places of toil, and another hour to return to their homes. This being the case, the wife and mother must rise by or before five o'clock in the morning (in the winter by candle-light) to prepare the scanty meal for the husband and children and their dinner buckets, for they never get a warm dinner, except of Sundays, with their families. The laboring husband and children reach home at seven in the evening, being after dark in the winter, tired and worn out with their hard day's toil, to sit down to their frugal meal. They are so tired and worn that as soon as the frugal meal is over they must lay their weary bodies down to rest at once to renew the strength of their weary limbs for the coming day's toil.

Hard, indeed, is the lot of these daily toilers under the ten-hour system. Hard, indeed, is made the lot of the weary and care-worn mother and her children under this long-hour system of labor.

This long-hour exhaustive system of labor leads to much, if not most, of the intemperance among the laboring masses. The laborer, at the close of his long day's toil, feels so tired and weary that he feels the need of a stimulant, and he goes to the dram-shop to whip up his exhausted energies before he reaches home, and this habit, once formed, grows and increases until the husband and father is often ruined, and becomes a curse to himself, his family, and society.

Change this, and you make the home of the laborer so much happier. Instead of the wife, with her little ones, being aroused at five in the morning, they can get up and have the meal ready, say, by six and a half o'clock or a little later, and the laborer reaches his place of work refreshed, and feeling happier and better to begin his day's toil. In the evening he goes home by six o'clock cheerful and not worn out, free from liquor, not too tired to enjoy the warm and glad welcome of wife and children, and not too tired to spend an hour enjoying their society, and to assist the wife and mother, with the children, in preparing for the coming day.

Let us remember all the toil of the laborer's wife. How hard it now is—up late and early, cooking, mending, washing, nursing, perhaps sick children. Oh, it is a terrible life for her—these long, weary hours. Shorten them, and let the husband and father be at home two hours a day more to assist in lightening her cares and labors; to read to his wife and children, or have them read to him, and make home glad with his presence, and you will carry joy and happiness and gratitude into the hearts of the families of the toiling millions.

"STURGEON."

WHY LESS WAGES ARE PAID?

A correspondent in Coudersport, Pa., writes to the *Carpentry and Building*, and asks: "Why is it that carpenters get less wages than bricklayers? the carpenter has to buy more tools and is required to possess as much skill and brains." In this strain the correspondent writes, and goes on to show by figures the difference in wages, and he wants to know the remedy.

This is not the first time we have read this same question, and it is about time we faced about and noticed it.

It is true that carpenters are getting less than other journeymen in the building line, and for the simple reason that a great many men in our trade are too sloven to ask good wages, or else feel so independent that they openly proclaim they will not join a carpenters' union or any other labor organization. This class of men claim that trades unions are of no use, and that they can get high enough wages without them; yet, on the same building with them, union bricklayers are getting fifty cents to a dollar a day more than carpenters. The bricklayers are well organized and stand by each other to keep up their union and uphold their own mutual interests. The labor of a carpenter is just as heavy, just as severed an just as necessary as that of the bricklayer. Hence the carpenters should have wages equal the bricklayers, and if we don't get them it is our own fault.

The bricklayer boss does not pay his men more because he thinks his men are worth more, but his men have the manhood to demand decent wages and back up their demands, and that is why they get them. It is only with the fear of the trades union before his eyes that the "boss" can be made to concede a half-decent living to the workman.

Through unionism we are able to agree upon the market rate of our labor; and thus through combination among ourselves we prevent the cut throat competition that would have one man work for $1 50 while another would get $3, and yet both workmen of equal ability. The man without courage to demand decent wages will always be left in the ditch, no matter how much work he will do. And if carpenters get less than other workmen, it is because our fellow craftsmen have yet to learn that even if a union costs a little each month, it is one of the best-paying institutions for a workman to invest in. As an example of its good see the trades' reports in our columns each month, and you will notice that carpenters' wages are from $2 50 to $3 25 per day in cities where we have a trade organization, while in cities unorganized wages are $1 25 to $2.

Our trade organizations aims not only to destroy the competition among journeymen, but also among our employers, as far as the item of wages is concerned. When there is a strong union and uniform scale of wages, our employers cannot have any advantage over each other by getting cheaper labor. If they wish to compete, it will not be at our expense.

And, now, a word to those who cry down trades unions as destructive of individual liberty. Every one knows that society in itself is a compact where the many unite and surrender a small part of their liberty that they may enjoy the rights and possess the liberties that otherwise would be lost. But in society to-day the liberty of the weaker is menaced by the continual encroachments of the wealthy and powerful. Society fails to protect the workers. Hence we must protect ourselves, and the trades union offers us that protection. The preservation of our individual liberty forces us into combination with our fellows. And thus through a unity of interests the workman in his trades union is best able to secure those rights that, isolated and apart from his fellows, he would not be able to maintain. Hence trades unions, instead of destroying our individual liberty, they make it possible. And the more perfect and thorough the combination, the more complete will be our liberty.

The Brotherhood of carpenters and joiners offers the remedy for the low wages of carpenters. Let every man unite in it. Break down the system of piece-work—oppose it everywhere as a curse and a destruction to all. Organize your local unions, bring the men together; work, talk, agitate, organize until every carpenter is in our Brotherhood. Then questions such as our Coudersport friend asks will not have any reasons to be presented.

MEN are educated and the state uplifted by allowing all—every one—to broach all their mistakes and advocate all their errors. The community that will not protect its humblest, most ignorant and most hated member in the free utterance of his opinions, no matter how false or hateful, is only a gang of slaves.—*Wendell Phillips before the Harvard Phi Beta Kappa.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHICAGO, August 27, 1881.—The action of their delegation was ratified last night by the C. and J., P. and B. Association of Illinois by unanimous vote of all members present, and I was instructed to inform you of the same; and the per capita tax for about 500 members will be forwarded next week. As soon as you have charters and constitutions, please forward. The members who signed for THE CARPENTER, per J. P Goodwin, wish you to forward them to their address. We were all very much pleased with the last number of THE CARPENTER; we are determined it never shall fail.

L. E. PAKE,
Cor. Sec. C. & J., P. & B. Association of Illinois.

BURLINGTON, IOWA, Aug. 3.—Carpenter's wages from $2 to $2 50 per day. No union. Work unsteady, but plenty of men here to do it. Will soon try to raise a club for THE CARPENTER.

Yours, truly,
GEO. R. LANNING.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 25, 1881.—We received those papers and send you $1 in payment. I will write to you next Monday. THE CARPENTER is doing good here. We are always anxious to get it. We have just fairly started. We have been almost ashamed to tell our numbers, but we will have a union here after awhile that will stand. We are doing no shoddy work. There are not many carpenters yet that know what is going on. As soon as they get their eyes open they will fall in line. There have been several unions started previous to this and have failed; that makes it so much harder for us now. I think that every carpenter in this city should hurry up and join our union. The experience of the past six years has taught us that we only by combined power can hold up living wages. It is the duty of every mechanic to stand by his fellow-man in supporting his wife and little ones. Therefore, in closing, I say: come, all Brothers of the trade, join our great brotherhood of carpenters and joiners; it is big enough to embrace us all.

Fraternally,
F. W. WHITESIDE.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Th. H., Jackson, Michigan.—Next number.

S. H. Price, Ottumwa, Ia.—Go on with your good work. Letter will follow soon.

Brother in Washington.—James E. Walton's address is 1307 Tracy avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

Ed. Underwood, Evansville.—Please see Mr. Friety, 920 W. Pennsylvania street, Evansville. He will give you all information. No cooper's union here now; it broke down.

Mr. Tufort, Cleveland.—Bonds not done. We don't want to run into debt.

To Several Correspondents.—The English constitution will be ready at the end of this month. We cannot get the German edition printed before more money has come in. We are only the voice of the Brotherhood, and do all that is in our power, but the different unions must do their duty, too, and send in their capita tax for August and September. We will not order anything except we have the money to pay for it.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE LABOR QUESTION. A four-page monthly, issued by Henry Poole, 343 Franklin street, Detroit, Mich.

This is a monthly labor paper, that snaps with the fire of sound principles, and is brimful of spicy and pungent reading. It is well worth the subscription price of thirty cents per year.

Among our labor exchanges deserving of particular mention are:

The "Locomotive Firemen's Magazine;" "Locomotive Engineers' Monthly;" "Cigar Makers' Journal;" "Buch-Drucker Zeitung;" Pittsburgh "Labor Tribune;" Essex "Statesman;" "Progressive Age;" Philadelphia "Tageblatt;" N. Y. "Volkszeitung;" "Iron Molders' Journal;" Huntsville "Sunburst;" Detroit "Times;" Iowa "State Tribune;" Fall River "Labor Standard;" Princeton "Word;" "American Sentry;" Chicago "Express;" St. Joseph "Daily Advocate." These are but few of the many labor papers that are cropping out here and there all over the land.

PALLISER'S USEFUL DETAILS.—Published by Palliser & Co., Bridgeport, Conn; 40 plates, 20x26. Working drawings; every description of modern architectural details. Bound in flexible cover; complete in one volume. Price, $3.00, postpaid.

These details can not be very well equaled in quality and cheapness. They are from the very best examples of the various modern styles, and are large enough to work from without difficulty. Each plate is well executed from the original drawings. The whole work contains nearly 1,100 designs, none of which being less than ¼ of an inch to the foot, and many of them running to full half size. They are so plain that every mechanic or apprentice can readily understand them.

There is an abundance of designs and details for brick and stone work, exterior wood work, interior wood work, and finish in all styles; also a new and comprehensive method of stair building and hand railing. This work is well worth the price and is invaluable to mechanics and builders.

HOUSE BUILDING IN CYPRUS.—If a man wants to build a wall or a house in Cyprus, according to the St. James *Gazette*, he begins by making a hole in his garden. Shoveling up and sifting the earth, he adds chopped straw; his wife helps and throws water on the mixture, which is worked up until it is thick enough to form into flat slabs. these are molded with the hands, with or without the help of a rough wooden frame. It is not without significance as to the low value put upon labor, and the perfectly rudimentary state in which some of the crafts of this old island still remain, that the masons may be seen working mortar with the hands, and so carrying it up a ladder, or placing it on the stones, without the aid of hod or trowel.

Wherefore feed and clothe and save,
From the cradle to the grave,
Those ungrateful drones who would
Drain your sweat—nay, drink your blood!

BROTHERHOOD NOTES.

The Fruits of Unity.

A daily Chicago paper reported about a meeting of our brothers as follows:

REJOICING CARPENTERS.

The Chicago convention for the unification of the carpenters' trade all over the United States has had a most salutary effect already upon the social status and business prosperity of the profession. Within the last week wages have advanced almost universally 25 cents per diem, and at the same time bosses have become vastly more conciliatory to their employes, while applications for membership into the Brotherhood have poured in from all quarters. In fact, there promises to be in the near future a national protective association of carpenters, surpassing in numerical strength the already powerful organization of bricklayers. All these matters were discussed in full last night at a crowded meeting of one of the local unions in the Assembly rooms at 192 Washington street. Over thirty new brothers were initiated into the labor fraternity, and reports were made to the effect that a rapid concentration into local unions of carpenters and joiners all over the city is in progress.

WORK SHOP NOTES.

Japanese glue or cement is made by mixing finely powdered rice with enough cold water to make it into a smooth paste, then adding boiling water until it is about the right consistency, finally boiling it in a suitable saucepan for one or two minutes. The cement is strong and of a white color, so is well adapted for a variety of work, especially that of a delicate nature.

As all know, the wooden part of a monkey-wrench handle will sooner or later split, and turn an otherwise good tool into an unsightly looking and almost useless piece of old metal. All that needs to be done to prevent splitting is to recess the nut which holds the handle on the body of the wrench. It is suggested that those who manufacture such goods would do well to manufacture them in this manner.

HOW SCREWS ARE MADE.—The process of making a screw is very interesting. The rough, large wire in big coils is, by drawing through a hole smaller than itself, made the size needed. Then it goes through a machine that at one momemt cuts it a proper length and puts a head on it. Then it is put into saw dust and "rattled," and thus brightened. Then the head is shaped down smoothly to the proper size and the nick put in at the same time. After rattling again in the sawdust, the thread is cut by another machine, and after rattling and thorough drying the screws are assorted (the fingers of those who do this move almost literally like lightning), grossed by weight and packed for shipping. That which renders it possible for machines to do all this is a little thing that looks and opens and shuts like a goose's bill, which picks up a single screw at a time and carries it where needed, holds it till grasped by something else and returns for another. This is about the most wonderful piece of automatic skill and usefullness ever seen, and it has done its distinctive work at the rate of 31 screws a minute, although this rate is only experimental as yet; 93 gross per day, however, has been the regular work of one machine.

PRESS NOTICES.

THE CARPENTER is the title of a new and interesting paper, published at St. Louis, Mo., in the interests of the several carpenters' and joiners' trades unions throughout the country. Its main object is to assert the rights of the carpenters, financially and socially, to the attainment of which we ask our readers to heartily co-operate. Published monthly. Terms, fifty cents a year.—*Builder's Journal*, Jackson, Mich.

Railroad Power.

H. C. Lord, ex-President of the I., C. and L. R. R., writes the following to the *LocomotiveEngineers' Journal:*

We have had a civil war, wonderful in its proportions, its terrible cost of life, human suffering, treasure and national credit; and yet, in spite of all pride and boasting, how do we stand to-day? I put the question most honestly and earnestly, and future history will answer it. Is not capital realized through devious ways and by means of unjust methods reveling in luxury while labor is comparatively unrewarded, deferred, often unpaid and too often despised? Is not this an era in this country in which mediocrity, pride and public corruption are holding high carnival; Can railway managers accumulate great fortunes in half a score of years except at the ultimate, if not the immedtate, expense of labor? If not of it, of what? It must strike every thinking man that the pride and avarice of our country is growing too rapidly and without any sufficient cause, and it will be better to put the brakes on in time. Let my readers commence, if they please, at Washington or New York, and prosecute their investigations over and through the railways spanning this continent and connecting the waters and commerce of the Atlantic and Pacific, and tell me when and where public integrity has prevailed against both political and financial corruption, or where capital and greed have not taken an unfair advantage over the rightful property and labor of the people.

IN Sweden the builder never manufactures. He purchases all his "stuff" made to hand or to order. In making estimates the contractor knows exactly what every item will cost him.

DOORS turned anciently upon large pivots in the center, let into sockets in the lintel and threshold, so that one of the sides turned inward and the other outward.

The Evansville (Ind.) *Legal Tender* publishes an article from No. 3 of THE CARPENTER, and in addition uses this language: "THE CARPENTER should receive the united support of every carpenter and joiner in the United States, as it is the only true representative of that class of workmen in the United States. The carpenters of Evansville should give it their support."

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

BY DANIEL DERONDA.

In a gorgeous room of a palace style,
He sat with a joyful air,
And he quaffed the wine of a far-off land,
As he leaned on his easy chair;
And he rubbed his hands and he chuckled low,
As he thought of his millions made,
By robbing the land and starving the poor—
The bone and the sinew of trade.

And outside the wind whistled loud and shrill,
And the swing signs screamed full lone,
And the horse cars grating on frozen rails,
Seemed like the crushing of bones,
Not a voice was heard out on the street,
But the drivers, commanding and stern,
While a hurrying footstep to and fro,
At intervals he could discern.

Ah! list to that pitying hungry cry,
Of that mother with three young babes,
They are lying on a damp and freezing floor;
The windows are reft of their shades,
The wall paper's rotten and falling away,
And few creaking boards for a floor,
And a half-broken pitcher serves many a call;
See that old broken down door!

The children are sleeping a peaceful sleep,
While the poor mother rocks to and fro,
And she crazily calls on the good God above,
Not to torture and punish her so;
The oldest child wakes, and with pitying looks,
Says, "Mother, please give me some bread."
She throws her arms round her poor mother's neck,
And, merciful Father! she falls dead.

* * * * * * *

O, you stone-hearted wretch in your palace so fair,
Say, did you not murder this child?
Did you pay her poor father the wages you should?
Speak! speak! did you not drive him wild?
Tho' you rolled in your millions, you trampled him down,
He lies now in his cold mother clay,
But remember this, demon, there is justice above,
Starved labor is hastening your day.

The Destiny of Trades Unions.

"Poverty is a fact; wealth is a fact. These facts are factors that go to make life enjoyable or endurable. With advancing civilization the pauper and the millionaire go hand in hand. The wage labor class support both; the pauper by taxes, the millionaire by tithes. The labor movement is a war against poverty. It is a true leveler. It levels up. The power of organization is beginning to dawn on the betrayed and robbed masses. The producers see the glimmer of light that is destined to grow brighter and brighter, leading them from bondage to freedom. The trades union is the school of the mechanic in the science of government, fitting him for leadership in the army of unskilled labor. The trades council is a consultation of leaders preparatory to an onslaught against—what! Not against capital, but against poverty. The science of organization is the science of power of many. The poor man's penny can be made to go farther than a rich man's dollar. Many an organization has failed, but each failure brings us nearer success. Experience is costly, but, after all, it pays. Out of the trades unions of Germany has grown the Social Democratic party. Out of the trades unions of America the party of the future is being nursed and fostered, preparatory to the coming conflict between the many poor and the rich monopolists.—*Detroit Times.*

Table of Multipliers.

1. Radius of a circle×6.28318531 =Circumference.
2. Square of the radius of a circle×3.14159265=Area.
3. Diameter of a circle×3.14159265 =Circumference.
4. Square of the diameter of a circle×0.78539816=Area.
5. Circumference of a circle× 0.15915494=Radius.
6. Circumference of a circle× 0.31830989=Diameter.
7. Square root of area of a circle ×0.56418958=Radius.
8. Square root of area of a circle ×1.12837917=Diameter.
9. Radius of a circle×1.73205081 =Side of inscribed equilateral triangle.
10. Side of inscribed equilateral triangle×0.57735027=Radius of circle.
11. Radius of a circle×1.41421356 =Side of inscribed square.
12. Side of inscribed square× 0.70710678=Radius.
13. Square of radius of a sphere× 12.56637061=Surface.
14. Cube of radius of a sphere× 4.18879020=Volume.
15. Square of diameter of a sphere ×3.14159265=Surface.
16. Cube of diameter of a sphere ×0.52359878=Volume.
17. Square of circumference of a sphere×0.31830989=Surface.
18. Cube of circumference of a sphere×0.01688686=Volume.
19. Square root of surface of a sphere×0.28209479=Radius.
20. Square root of surface of a sphere×0.56418958=Diameter.
21. Square root of surface of a sphere×1.77245385=Circumference.
22. Cube root of volume of a sphere×0.62035049=Radius.
23. Cube root of volume of a sphere×1.24070098=Diameter.
24. Cube root of volume of a sphere×3.89777707=Circumference.
25. Radius of a sphere× 1.15470054=Side of inscribed cube.
26. Side of inscribed cube× 0.86602540=Radius.

Money Received Since the Convention till September 10.

St. Louis—Loan by E. Winn and J. George	$45 00
Detroit—Thomas Greenwood	2 00
Chicago—H. Hiller	2 00
Baltimore—G. Wooden	2 00
Indianapolis—T. W. Whiteside	1 00
Washington, D. C.—G. Edmonston	15 00
Buffalo—W. Hughes	4 00
Brooklyn—H. Schaener	6 00
Detroit—Thomas Greenwood	4 84
New York—Thomas Fisher	1 25
Washington—G. Edmonston	5 60
Chicago—L. E. Pake	9 16
Kansas City—J. E. Walton	2 00
Erie, Pa.—A. H. Caughey	40
St. Louis—Union No. 3	1 50
Philadelphia—W. H. Eberhard	5 00

"The prevalent industrial system of the world is a system of legalized robbery and murder. The laws and institutions of all the most advanced nations uphold, and public opinion sanctions, every kind of robbery and murder, except those kinds that are within the power of the poor to inflict upon the rich, that is those that do not need the aid of capital; such, and such only, are banned by law."

CARPENTERS' UNIONS (DIRECTORY)

[The secretaries of the various local unions of Carpenters and Joiners are requested to forward the *time and place of meeting* of their respective unions. We wish to have a complete directory of all unions and keep it standing for the information of our traveling brothers.]

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Turner Hall.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Every Wednesday, 8 p. m., Broadway Hall, 349 Broadway.

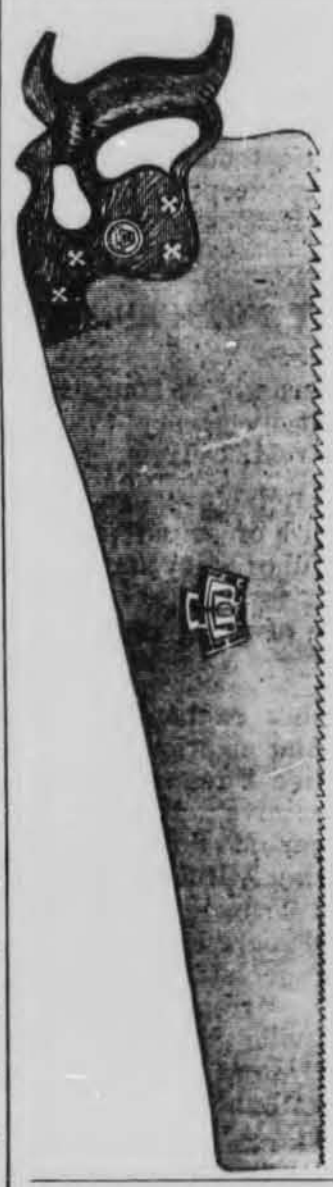
BELLEVILLE, ILL.

BOSTON, MASS.—J. L. Dickson, Secretary, 42 Emerald st.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Geo. Wooden, 85 Division st.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Protective Association, meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at 192 and 194 E. Washington st.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Benevolent Association, meets in Executive Council every second and last Saturday, 8 p. m., at 192 E. Washington st.



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Branch No. 2—Every Thursday, 8 p. m., at ——, Milwaukee ave.

Branch No. 3—Every Monday, 208 Blue Island ave.

Branch No. 4—Every Friday,—— Park ave.

Branch No. 5—

CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Every Tuesday, 8 p. m., Workman's Hall, Walnut st.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Every Saturday, 8 p. m., at 86 Bank st.

DETROIT, MICH.—Every Tuesday evening, 222 Randolph st.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Every Saturday, 7:30 p. m., 18½ S. Delaware st.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Germania Hall, First st.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Every Tuesday evening at Tobener's Hall, Fifteenth st. and Grand ave.

MOBERLY, MO.—Meets every Tuesday night.

NEW YORK.—Framers union meets at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 160 Third ave., every Sunday, 10 a. m. Intelligence office of union open every day and evening at Lincoln Hall, Houston st. and Allen.

NEWARK, N. J.—Every week at Library Hall.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Meets in Insurance building, Chapel st.

NEW ORLEANS.—Edward Bland, 390 White st.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Every Tuesday at 223 N. Eighth st.

PITTSBURG, PA.— —— ——

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Union No. 1 meets every Saturday at Eighteenth st. and Wash. Union No. 2, every Friday, Seventeeth and Wright sts. Union No. 3, S. W. Cor. Carondelet and Russell aves.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.— —— ——

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Knights of Pythias Hall, 134 Pennsylvania ave.

—Wages in Jackson, Mich., are from $2 to $2 50. This is a slight advance on spring prices. Building in that city is so brisk that enough carpenters cannot be had.

JOHN SWINTON'S TRAVELS.

Current views and notes of Forty days in **FRANCE AND ENGLAND.**

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Have the best Stock of Mechanics' Tools in the city; it will be to the benefit of all Mechanics to buy their Tools from them, as they sell the best Tools in the market for less money than any other House sells the Cheapest Made Tools. Their Hand-saws are allowed by all Mechanics to be the best in the world. Brands:

SMTIH, WEBB & CO.,

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1305 and 1307 Broadway.

Der Carpenter.

ST. LOUIS, SEPTEMBER, 1881.

Große Arbeiter-Demonstration in St. Louis.

Die Vereinigten Gewerksschaften halten ein Arbeiterfest ab.

Ein brillanter Auszug.

15,000 Menschen auf dem Festplatz.

Alles verläuft in schönster Ordnung.

Der vierte September dieses Jahres wird den Arbeitern dieser Stadt noch lange im Gedächtniß bleiben. — Zum ersten Male paradirten die „Vereinigten Unions" in geschlossener Colonne zu einem Freudentag aus.

Obgleich das Wetter sehr heiß war, so füllte sich doch schon früh Morgens der Lucas Markt mit Arbeitern aller Berufsklassen. Gegen 9 Uhr kamen die verschiedenen „Unions" mit ihren Musikchören an der Spitze daher marschirt, welche der Beifall der Menge in eine frohe Stimmung versetzte.

Der Zug setzte sich um halb 11 Uhr in Bewegung und war in folgender Weise formirt:

Erste Division: Berittene Polizei, darauf der Großmarschall P. Johnson von der Bricklayer-Union mit seinen Assistenten, John George von der Carpenters Union No. 2 und Thomas Carr von der Stove Moulders Union; der Marschall der ersten Division William Tozier. Unter Voranschritt der Knights of Pythias Band folgte sodann die Trade and Labor Assembly unter ihrem Marschall John Ford, die Miners Union Lodge No. 14, B. P. A. von Belleville, und die Typographical Union No. 8 unter ihrem Marschall Chas. L. Young. Unter ihrem Marschall Wm. Murphy folgten darauf die Knigts of St. Crispin, welchem in 15 Wagen die Daughters of St. Crispin sich anschlossen.

In der zweiten Division war der Großmarschall J. H. Wert. Ihm nach marschirte die Machine Moulders' Union No. 59, Marschall M. Rashford; Stove Moulders' u. Pattern Finishers Union, H. Potthoff, Marschall; die Carpenters Union No. 1, Marschall Chas. Brown; Carpenters Union No. 2, Marschall W. Belveter; Carpenters Union No. 3, Marschall John Krause; Sheet Metal Workers Union, Marschall A. Troppman; Steam Gas Fitters Union, Marschall R. A. McDougal.

Die dritte Division wurde vom Großmarschall E. W. Higleman geführt.— In derselben marschirten die Cigarrenmacher-Union No. 44, Marschall Von der Behr; die Bricklayers Union No. 3, Marschall Stephen G. Longley; die Socialistische Arbeiterpartei, Marschall John Mehner; die Brewers Union, Marschall Friß Weiß; die Varnishers Union, Marschall Herm. Fay; Carriagemakers Union, Marschall J. Strecker; Bäcker-Union, Marschall Hy. Gehrken; Deutsche Steinhauer-Union, Marschall Conrad Kempf; die Plumbers Union, Marschall Andrew Walker.

Der Zug ging zuerst nördlich bis zur Washington Avenue, dann östlich bis zur 4ten Straße und schließlich der 5ten Straße entlang bis zum Soulard Markt, wo derselbe sich auflöste.

Schweigend und dumpf verhallten die Tritte der Arbeiter-Bataillone zwischen den Palästen der Industrieritter und der Schall der Musik prallte schrellend von den steinernen und eisernen Wänden zurück. Erstaunte und fragende Gesichter lugten hin und wieder durch die seidenen Gardinen. Sie waren versteinert wie die Wände. Erst nach dem der Zug die Straßen der Millionäre passirte und sich dem südlichen Theil der 4ten Straße zuwendete, entstand Freude und Leben.

Arbeiter und Geschäftsleute hatten hier sowohl wie der Carondelet Avenue entlang mit Fahnen und Guirlanden ihre Häuschen geschmückt. Die liebe Jugend hatte sich regimenterweise bunt durch einander an beiden Seiten der Straße aufgestellt und ließen ihre Freude- und Willkommenrufe laut erschallen. Hier wohnt das Volk, die Arbeiter. Hier schlugen die Herzen warm für die Sache der Arbeit.

Herrlich war der Anblick auf dem Soulard Markt, als sich die Züge hintereinander regimenterweise aufstellten. Lieber wäre es uns gewesen, die Massen zu etwas Ernsterem aufmarschiren zu sehen, aber vorläufig freuten wir uns, daß überhaupt eine solche Demonstration stattfand.

Des Nachmittags ging es auf dem Festplatz sehr gemüthlich zu, im Ganzen mögen gegen 15,000 Personen denselben besucht haben. — In dem weitausgedehnten Park machte sich die große Menschenmenge weniger bemerkbar; sie zerstreute sich bald nach allen Richtungen und fand ihre Unterhaltung in den mannigfachen Preisspielen, welche an verschiedenen Punkten des Parks veranstaltet wurden. Diese Annehmlichkeit brachte andererseits einen Uebelstand mit sich. Die verschiedenen Redner, welche bei dem Feste Ansprachen hielten, kamen nicht recht zur Geltung. Sie fanden nur einen verhältnißmäßig kleinen Kreis von Zuhörern, da es unmöglich war, die im Parke Zerstreuten auf einen Fleck zusammenzubringen. Es wurden von den Herren Britton A. Hill, Gustav Lübkert und Moses A. Ward Reden in englischer Sprache, und von Herrn Fritz Glogauer, Redakteur der „St. Louiser Tribüne", eine solche in deutscher Sprache gehalten, die Vieles enthielten, was durchaus der Beachtung werth und um das es Schade war, daß es der Mehrheit verloren ging. Das Fest dauerte bis nach 10 Uhr und verlief in urgestörter Harmonie. Alle Theilnehmer werden mit Vergnügen an dasselbe zurückdenken.

Die Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner.

Der Bund, welcher in Chicago auf der letzten Convention von den Delegaten unseres Gewerkes geschlossen wurde, ist überall mit Jubel begrüßt worden. Die drei Unionen in St. Louis sind einstimmig demselben beigetreten. Die Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner von New York und Brooklyn hielten im Laufe des letzten Monats eine große gemeinschaftliche Versammlung ab, worin sie einstimmig der Brüderschaft beitraten. Die Versammlung war von einem sehr guten Geiste beseelt und schloß mit einem dreimaligen Hoch auf das Wohl der Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner. Alle Unionen in Chicago sind für uns und der Lohn daselbst ist bereits seit der Convention überall gestiegen. Ebenso sind alle anderen Städte dem guten Beispiele gefolgt. Die Behandlung welche unsere Kameraden von den Bossen erhalten, ist eine bedeutend bessere wie vor der Convention, dieselben sehen ein daß wir unsere Rechte zu wahren verstehen und nicht mehr gewillt sind wie Maulesel behandelt zu werden. Der Anfang ist also ein sehr guter und es handelt sich nun darum, die Brüderschaft zu vergrößern und zu verstärken.

Die Mitglieder sollten darauf sehen daß überall ehrliche und treue Männer zu Beamten gewählt werden. Männer, die keine selbstsüchtige Zwecke verfolgen, sondern die stets das Beste der Brüderschaft vor Augen haben. Wenn der Ehrgeiz Einzelner nicht befriedigt ist, und sie deshalb anfangen, die Union zu vernachlässigen, so müssen sich die Mitglieder nicht dadurch entmuthigen lassen, denn Schwierigkeiten welche sich unserem Unternehmen entgegen stellen, müssen beseitigt werden und siegreich muß das Princip der Brüderschaft alle inneren und äußeren Feinde bekämpfen. Ein Jeder weiß daß keine gute Arbeit ohne Ausdauer und Mühe geliefert werden kann; so ist es auch mit unserer Brüderschaft. Nur mit Fleiß, unermüdlicher Ausdauer und der ganzen Kraft eines jeden Mitgliedes kann das Werk zum Nutzen für uns alle werden. Mitglieder haben ein Recht von den Beamten zu verlangen daß sie ihre Schuldigkeit thun, dasselbe ist aber auch umgekehrt der Fall.

Jedes einzelne Mitglied muß ein Agitator, ein General für unsere Brüderschaft sein. Wo immer es arbeitet da soll es versuchen den Kameraden die Vortheile der Brüderschaft mitzutheilen und durch aufrichtiges und würdiges Betragen die Achtung der Nebenarbeiter zu gewinnen suchen. Mit dem Carpenter, unsere geistige Pistole in der Tasche, hat es leicht die Beweise von der Güte unseres Vorhabens schwarz auf weiß zur Hand. Der geringe Beitrag, welcher monatlich bezahlt wird, bringt 20 mal mehr an Lohn ein. Und wie viel schöner arbeitet es sich zwischen Unionleuten als wenn sich Alle fremd sind. Wie wahr ist es was neulich ein Bierbrauer der St. Louiser Bierbrauer Union sagte: „Seht Mitarbeiter, als wir noch keine Union hatten, da war immer Einer der Teufel des Anderen, Jeder wollte mehr sein als der Andere und so wurde voll Wuth und Ingrimm der Eine gegen den Anderen gehetzt. Jetzt ist es viel, viel besser. Einer ist der Freund des Anderen geworden, und Jeder sucht seinem Mitarbeiter zu helfen so viel als er kann. Dieser brüderliche Geist ist durch unsere Union gekommen, laßt uns ihn immer beibehalten." Ja ja Kameraden, dieses von Herzen kommende Wort eines braven Arbeiters sollte keiner vergessen. Es ist so, der Mangel an Vertrauen und wahrer Brüderlichkeit ist eine Schattenseite der Lohnarbeiter. Die Advokaten, die Pfaffen, die Kaufleute, die Bosse und Fabrikanten und Wucherer aller Art, die lassen sich durch kein Geflunker davon abbringen, die Arbeiterklasse des Landes um die Früchte ihrer Arbeit zu berauben. Das ist ihr Dichten und Trachten, ihr Grübeln und Spekuliren und immer ist ihr Kopf auf dieses Ziel gewandt.

Laßt uns doch endlich mal gescheut sein, und eben so fest und unentwegt das Ziel vor Augen haben **uns gegen diese Ausbeuter zu schützen.** Die Form oder die Organisation unter welcher wir Zimmerleute dies thun können, ist jetzt endlich geschaffen, es ist die Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner. Was Noth thut ist jetzt, daß jeder Berufsgenosse dieser Organisation beitritt und dauernd dabei bleibt. Je schneller das geschieht, je besser für uns und unsere Familien.

Nach Canossa!

Es ist kein Anderer, als der jetzige Reichskanzler Fürst Bismark, der das Andenken an die größte Erniedrigung Deutschlands der jetzigen Generation wieder vor Augen führt. Als nämlich der religiös fanatische Kullmann auf ihn geschossen hatte, verschärfte er die Gesetze gegen den katholischen Klerus und in einer seiner Reden für diese Gesetze rief er stolz aus: „Nach Canossa gehen wir nicht!"

Die aufgeklärten Arbeiter Deutschlands wußten gut genug, daß die ganze Geschichte nur Spiegelfechterei war. Bismark wollte die Liberalen ködern, um schärfere Gesetze gegen die deutschen Arbeiter zu erlassen. Er wollte nämlich alle Arbeitervereine, Tradesunionen oder Gewerkvereine etc. auflösen, weil hiedurch die Arbeiter ihre Lage verbesserten und mehr social politische Aufklärung erhielten. Ebenfalls wollte er die socialistische Arbeiterpartei vernichten. Die Liberalen, welche dem Arbeiter wohl erlauben das zu glauben was er will aber denselben durchaus nicht mehr verdienen lassen als was nöthig ist um Haut und Knochen zusammenzuhalten, stimmten mit Bismark für die sogenannten Maigesetze, deren Hauptinhalt ist, daß die Bischöfe und Priester die Genehmigung des Königs von Preußen zu ihrer Amtsübernahme einholen sollen. Während dieser Zeit waren von der preußischen Polizei die meisten Gewerkvereine aufgelöst. Der allgemeine deutsche Zimmer-, Maurer-, Schneider-, Cigarrenarbeiter-Verein und andere mehr, wurden geschlossen. Später kam das hinterlistige Socialistengesetz dazu. Die dummen Liberalen stimmten für alle diese Gesetze. Jetzt, nachdem die Polizei in Deutschland so allmächtig ist und die Arbeiter sich nicht mucksen dürfen, jetzt geht der prahlerische Bismark wieder mit den Pfaffen Hand in Hand und wenn er auch persönlich nicht nach Canossa gegangen ist, um dort 3 Tage barfuß dem Papste Abbitte zu thun wie es einst der deutsche Kaiser Heinrich IV. that, so ist er doch vor dem Papste zu Kreuze gekrochen und setzt alle Priester ein, welche derselbe ihm vorschreibt. Er braucht dessen Bündniß, um die nach Freiheit und Brot strebenden deutschen Arbeiter nieder zu halten. Deßhalb ist er nach Canossa gegangen.

Die öffentlichen Bäder am Delaware und Schuylkill wurden in der vorigen Woche von 8608 Personen besucht und zwar das am Schuylkill von 3456 und das am Delaware von 5150 Personen. Wo bleibt St. Louis?

Arbeiterbewegung von Philadelphia.

126 Arbeiterinnen aus der Schuhfabrik von John Mundell & Co. im Ausstande.

Gestern vor acht Tagen wurde den Arbeiterinnen der Schuhfabrik von Mundell & Co. an 13. und Cherrystr. angezeigt, daß es die Absicht der Firma sei, die Preise an sämmtlicher Stückarbeit um 25 bis 30 Prozent zu reduziren. Die Mädchen, welche sich seit Oktober letzten Jahres bereits zwei Lohnreduktionen gefallen ließen, waren dessen müde, noch eine dritte Herabsetzung ihres Arbeitslohnes über sich ergehen zu lassen und beschlossen ohne Ausnahme, die Arbeit niederzulegen, falls die Firma auf Herabsetzung des Lohnes pochen sollte.

Da die Firma, deren Chief sich zu seiner Erholung in Saratoga befand, auf besagter Lohnreduktion beharrte, standen noch am selben Tage 81 Operators aus und im Laufe dieser Woche haben sich den Ausständigen noch 25 Button-Sewers angeschlossen.

Die Shoemakers Assembly Ko L No. 64 unternahm es, die ausständigen Mädchen in Gründung einer Organisation zu unterstützen und gestern hielt dieselbe bereits eine Versammlung ab, welcher die sämmtlichen Mädchen beiwohnten.

Die Reduktion, die von den Herrn Mundell & Co. beabsichtigt wurde, ist eine ganz bedeutende, und aus nachfolgender Liste genau zu ersehen.

Die Vempors sollten für 72 Paar Schuhe No. 8—13 anstatt 50 nur 40 Cents bekommen.

Die Top Stichers für 72 Paar Schuhe No. 5—7 anstatt 40 nur 20 Cents, für No. 1—3½ anstatt 65 nur 48 Cents und für No. 2—7½ anstatt 80 nur 60 Cents.

Die Lining Makers anstatt 75 Cents für 72 Paar No. 1—7, nur 40 Cents und selbst die Button Sewers, die nur sehr geringe Löhne verdienen, sollten sich eine Reduktion von über 20 Prozent gefallen lassen.

Die Mädchen geben zu, daß sie ziemliche Summen verdienen, behaupten jedoch zu gleicher Zeit, daß die Löhne von Mundell & Co. um Bedeutendes niedriger sind, als die anderer Fabriken, und daß Mädchen anderer Firmen bei den Preisen von Mundell & Co. kaum im Stande wären, die Hälfte der von den ausständigen Mädchen erarbeiteten Wochenlöhne zu verdienen. Die Firma hat gegenwärtig die besten Arbeiterinnen der Stadt an Hand und wäre nicht im Stande, dieselben zu ersetzen. Die Maschinen von Mundells Fabrik arbeiten noch einmal so schnell als die einer anderen Firma, und es gehört nicht nur Fertigkeit und Ausdauer dazu, mit der Schnelligkeit der bei Mundell gebrauchten Maschinen Schritt zu halten, sondern besondere Körper- und Willenskraft.

Die Mädchen haben in ihrer gestrigen Versammlung beschlossen, bis zum letzten Augenblicke auszuharren und unter keiner Bedingung zu anderen als den alten Preisen zu arbeiten. Sie sind sich dessen bewußt, daß sie nur durch Einigkeit ihr Ziel erreichen können.

Herr John Mundell, der gestern von Saratoga zurückkehrte, hat bereits in die gestrige Versammlung ein Schreiben gesandt, in welchem er den Wunsch ausspricht, mit einem Comitee der Ausständigen in Unterhandlung zu treten. Ein solches wird ihn heute Vormittag besuchen, jedoch unter keiner Bedingung auf eine Reduktion eingehen. Um 11 Uhr Vormittags wird eine weitere Versammlung abgehalten werden. Wir können alle Arbeiterinnen nur warnen, bei Mundell & Co. Arbeit zu suchen, denn sie werden sich damit nicht nützen und ihren ausstehenden Kolleginnen nur schaden. Die Arbeiterinnen haben gut angefangen und werden auch, wenn sie mit demselben Eifer fortarbeiten, ohne Zweifel zum Ziel kommen.

Allen Fabrikarbeiterinnen des Landes sollten die Mädchen der Fabrik Mundell & Co. als Vorbild dienen, und sie zur baldigsten Organisation veranlassen. Nur durch diese und indem sie Eine für Alle und Alle für Eine einstehen, werden sie in den Stand gesetzt, den sie ausbeutenden Kapitalisten auch einmal die Zähne zu zeigen und auf ihre Rechte zu pochen. Phil. Tgbl.

Hendrick B. Wright.

Nach neuesten telegraghischen Depeschen soll dieser Congreßmann für Wilkesbarre, Pa., auf dem Sterbebette liegen, wenn er in diesem Augenblicke nicht etwa schon todt ist.

Eine gleiche Nachricht tauchte schon vor einigen Wochen auf, und damals widmete ihm Dr. A. Douai folgenden Nachruf, den wir nicht besser machen könnten: Hendrick B. Wright vertrat den Wilkesbarre-Distrikt Pennsylvaniens im Congreß seit einer ziemlichen Reihe von Jahren. Er war allerdings ein Arbeiter-Candidat, fast nur von Lohnarbeitern gewählt und fast nur für sie thätig, ein Greenbackler und Verfechter der Idee, daß die Union die Colonisation des Bundeslandes mit Schatzamts-Unterstützung bestreiten sollte. Da er ein wohlhabender Mann von Haus aus war, fällt allerdings seine Unbestechlichkeit weniger in's Gewicht, aber sie verdient ihrer Seltenheit wegen Erwähnung. Er vollführte ehrlich den Auftrag seiner Wähler und mußte sich dafür seitens beider alten Parteien einen „Demagogen" schimpfen und des Schachers mit beiden Parteien grundlos beschuldigen lassen. Er war aber ein ehrlicher Mann im Sinne seiner besten Ueberzeugungen, obwohl seine Fähigkeiten nicht sehr weit reichten.— Ehre seinem Andenken?

Arbeiter-Bewegung in Philadelphia.

Ein Sieg der Buchdrucker!

Die Philadelphier Buchdrucker-Union „Typographia No. 1" hatte vor einigen Monaten den Beschluß gefaßt, vom 1. September eine Lohnerhöhung zu fordern, und nöthigenfalls einen Ausstand in Scene zu setzen. Jetzt wurden denjenigen Blättern, in welchen Union-Arbeiter beschäftigt sind, die Forderungen der „Typographia No. 1" zur Annahme vorgelegt und die sämmtlichen Union-Officen, Tageblatt, Demokrat, Sonntags-Journal und Volksblatt erkannten die Forderungen der Arbeiter als berechtigt an und bewilligten dieselben ohne Vorbehalt. Die Setzer erhalten jetzt 45 Cents per 1000 m's für Nachtarbeit und 38 Cts. per 1000 m's für Tagarbeit, gegen früher 40 Cents für Nacht- und 30 Cts. für Tagarbeit. Der Sieg der Arbeiter war durchschlagend und durch nichts getrübt. Die Typographia No. 1 darf auf ihre Errungenschaft stolz sein, denn kürzlich hat sie es wie noch nie zuvor bewiesen, daß Einigkeit stark macht. Die Bereitwilligkeit, mit der die obengenannten Union-Officen die Forderungen der Arbeiter anerkannt, verdienen ebenfalls lobende Anerkennung.

Ein Beispiel von Corporations-Gesetzgebung.

Die Art und Weise, wie Corporationen „für das öffentliche Wohl" arbeiten, wenn es ihnen gelingt, die Gesetzgebung in den einzelnen Staaten zu beeinflussen, wird sehr trefflich illustrirt durch einen Akt der New Jersey Legislatur.

Im Jahre 1859 erhielt die Orange und Newark Pferde-Eisenbahn-Gesellschaft einen Charter für 20 Jahre, durch welchen ihr die Steuerfreiheit zugesichert wurde. Derselbe wäre also im Jahre 1879 abgelaufen und die Compagnie hätte seit dem Jahre zu den Lasten des Staates beitragen müssen. Auch wollte die betreffende Behörde sie zu denselben heranziehen, aber siehe da, man machte ihr klar, daß das nicht geschehen könne; denn inzwischen hatte die Legislatur von 1876 ein Gesetz passirt, wonach derartige Gesellschaften auf ihren Antrag einen Freibrief bis zu fünfzig Jahren erhalten dürfen, was jene Compagnie selbstredend sofort besorgte. Damit hat sich dieselbe also bis 1909 sicher gestellt.

Es liegt auf der Hand, daß es durch dieses Gesetz den verschiedenen Corporationen möglich gemacht ist, das Volk auszubeuten, ohne an den öffentlichen Lasten mit tragen zu helfen. In dieser Weise wird der wirthschaftlich Starke noch mit besonderen Vorrechten ausgestattet und der wirthschaftlich Schwache wird noch mit weiteren Lasten beladen, nur weil er das Unglück hat, der Schwache und gesetzlich Wehrlose zu sein. Wer ist wohl im Stande, darin Gerechtigkeit zu erblicken?

Ehre dem Ehre gebührt.

Die Arbeiter in New-York marschiren jetzt an der Spitze der Arbeiterbewegung. Nach vielen Siegen und Niederlagen der verschiedenen Arbeiterorganisationen haben sie es so weit gebracht, die beste tägliche und Wochenzeitung in deutscher Sprache in diesem Lande zu haben, nämlich die New-Yorker-Volkszeitnng. Die Vorbereitung für eine englische Arbeiterzeitung schreitet tüchtig vorwarts. Das Blatt wird den Titel: „New-Yorker Daily Standard" führen. Hoffentlich werden die englischredenden Mitglieder der verschiedenen Arbeiterorganisationen dieses Unternehmen kräftig unterstützen. Mehr Licht, mehr Licht, sagte Goethe, und das ist's was wir Arbeiter brauchen. Geistige Aufklärung, über die social politisch und religiösen Verhältnisse der Völker, fehlt der Arbeiterklasse. Dies kann nur durch eine selbstständige unabhängige Arbeiterpresse geschaffen werden. Die Arbeiter New-Yorks haben dies endlich nach vielen Mißgriffen eingesehen. Und das ist schon ein großer Fortschritt. Ehre den Arbeitern New-Yorks für ihr braves Wirken.

Allerlei.

In St. Joseph Mo. hat sich eine „TradeAssembly"(Gewerksvereinigung) gebildet. Hierdurch wird die Arbeiterbewegung daselbst wesentlich gefördert.

Endlich ist das Wetter auch in St. etwas kühler geworden. Das Thermometer zeigte am Montag den 12. d. M. 60 Grad.

Unsere Leser haben keine Ahnung davon, wieviel Schweißtropfen bei der Herstellung der letzten beiden Nummern unseres Blattes geflossen sind. Es war zum Absatz erweichend.

Brüderschaftsnachrichten.

Unser Sekretair P. J. Mc. Guire ist nach Europa gereist. Er wurde von der socialistischen Arbeiterpartei dieses Landes als Delegat zum Weltcongreß der Socialisten gewählt, derselbe wird bis zur Herausgabe unserer nächsten Nummer wieder hier sein und unsern Lesern Interessantes über die Arbeiterverhältnisse Europas mittheilen. Vor Allem wird er darnach trachten die Beschlüsse unserer letzten Convention zu vollziehen, nämlich Verbindungen mit den Zimmerleuten Englands, Frankreichs, Deutschlands und der Schweiz herstellen. Indem die Reise unserer Brüderschaft nichts kostet, sondern die Ausgaben von den Socialisten bestritten werden, so können unsere Mitglieder dieses Ergebniß nur freudig begrüßen. Die Geschäfte werden gerade so gut während seiner Abwesenheit besorgt, als wenn er selbst hier wäre. Die nächste Nummer wird noch in St. Louis erscheinen; vielleicht aber etwas später im Monat.

Mc. Guire beabsichtigt nach seiner Rückkehr vor den Unionen in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati und Indianapolis zu sprechen. Er wird denselben nach seiner Ankunft in New-York sofort die Zeit der Versammlung angeben, damit sie genügende Vorbereitung treffen können.

Innerhalb 14 Tagen werden 5000 in englischer Sprache gedruckte Constitutionen vorhanden sein. Die englisch sprechenden Unionen können dieselben dann beziehen. Mit dem Druck in deutscher Sprache wird es sich noch etwas hinziehen, weil wir noch nicht in der Lage waren, die Constitution zu übersetzen.

Unionen, welche ihren Beitrag für die Monate August und September noch nicht eingeschickt haben, sind aufgefordert es zu thun. Der Beitrag ist 2 Cts. per Monat für jedes Mitglied.

Die Union No. 3 in Süd St. Louis macht jetzt gute Fortschritte, in der letzten Versammlung wurden 5 neue Mitglieder aufgenommen. Herr Oberbeck legte sein Amt als Präsident nieder, Herr Bauer wurde an dessen Stelle erwählt.

Kein deutscher Zimmermann des südlichen Stadttheils sollte verfehlen dieser Union beizutreten.

Wir glauben nicht, daß es nothwendig ist, den Kassenbericht in deutscher Sprache zu geben. Es gibt in jeder Union Mitglieder, welche englisch genug verstehen, um denselben übersetzen zu können. Wir wünschen aber, daß der Kassenbericht in den Versammlungen verlesen wird, wodurch eine Kontrolle der Beamten geschaffen wird. Soll unsere Brüderschaft gedeihen, müssen wir vor allen Dingen richtige Kassenverwaltung haben. Etwaige Unregelmäßigkeiten bitten wir umgehend zu berichten damit wir die Fehler ausfinden.

Die Ernte in England ist in Folge unendlicher Regengüsse fast gänzlich vernichtet; bei uns droht ihr dasselbe Schicksal durch Mangel an Regen. In der Natur muß „eine Schraube los" sein.

Der Strike der Küfer in Evansville ist siegreich beendet.

Was sind Strike?

I.

Wollen wir eine Sache erklären, so müssen wir auf den Ursprung derselben zurückgehen. Ist es ein Körper so muß man die Urstoffe oder die verschiedenen Substanzen aus welchen derselbe gebildet ist erkennen, um sich klar über das Ganze zu sein. So ist es auch mit den Strikes. Woher kommen sie, ist folglich die erste Frage. Die täglich erscheinenden Kapitalisteblätter sagen gewöhnlich: Es sind faule arbeitsscheue Agitatoren, welche die Arbeiter aufhetzen um Geld bei der Sache zu machen und leider glauben das auch viele Arbeiter, welche gedankenlos dahinleben. Jeder vernünftige Arbeiter aber, der einigermaßen mit der Arbeiterbewegung bekannt ist weiß, daß gerade Diejenigen, welche an der Spitze eines Strikes stehen immer am meisten zu leiden haben und gewöhnlich die Märtyrer für die Masse werden.

Die Schreiber der Kapitalistenblätter hüten sich wohl die Wahrheit zu sagen. Die nackte Wahrheit ist wie folgt: Strikes sind das Produkt der heutigen verkehrten Arbeitsweise und Vertheilung des Arbeitsertrages, oder noch kürzer ausgedrückt des kapitalistischen Produktionssystems.

Die Arbeiter haben das Interesse recht hohe Löhne für wenig Arbeit zu verlangen. Das Interesse der Arbeitsgeber oder Bosse ist diesem gerade entgegengesetzt. Sie wollen für wenig Geld viel Arbeit geliefert erhalten. Das Klasseninteresse beider Parteien steht sich daher feindlich gegenüber.

Die Bosse sinnen nun fortwährend darüber nach den Lohn ihrer Arbeiter herunter zu drücken, damit ihr Profit ein größerer wird. Die Arbeiter aber sind bestrebt, die Arbeitszeit abzukürzen, und den Lohn zu steigern um einen größern Theil ihres Arbeitsertrages für sich zu behalten. Sehen die Arbeiter, daß die Nachfrage nach ihnen größer ist als das Angebot auf dem Arbeitsmarkt, so fassen sie Muth und verlangen mehr für ihre Arbeit. Sehen dagegen die Bosse, daß viele Arbeiter ohne Beschäftigung sind, so versuchen sie den Lohn zu drücken mit der Drohung, daß wenn die Arbeiter, welche sie zur Zeit beschäftigen, nicht für den reduzirten Lohn arbeiten wollen, sie genug andere Arbeiter dafür bekommen können. Sind die Bosse die Angreifer, um den Lohn zu drücken, so weigern sich oftmals die Arbeiter, die Verringerung des Lohnes anzunehmen, und der Strike ist fertig, sind dagegen die Lohnarbeiter die Angreifer und verlangen einen höhern Lohn, so weigern sich gewöhnlich die Bosse die verlangte Lohnerhöhung anzuerkennen und der Strike ist auch fertig. Nun sind aber, wie Jedermann klar sieht, nicht die Personen schuld, sondern es ist das System unter welchem heute gearbeitet wird. Arbeit und Kapital stehen sich feindlich gegenüber, und solange als das ist, werden auch Strikes dasein. Die Strikes werden von der Erde verschwinden, sobald Arbeit und Kapital ein gemeinsames Interesse haben.

Das kann aber nicht geschehen, so lange nicht ein anderes Arbeitssystem eingeführt ist, nämlich bis die ganze Lohnarbeit vernichtet und die genossenschaftliche Arbeit an dessen Stelle gesetzt ist. Doch kehren wir zum Strike zurück. Wir wissen jetzt woher er kommt und können nun sagen, was er ist: Ein Strike ist die offene Schlacht zwischen Kapital und Arbeit, wo das Verhältniß zwischen beiden so mißlich ist, daß eine Partei den vollen Krieg dem faulen Frieden vorzieht.

Einen Strike anfangen und einen Strike gewinnen, sind zwei sehr verschiedene Ereignisse. Das erstere zu thun hält gar nicht schwer. Die meisten Arbeiter sind unzufrieden mit ihrer Lage und so geschieht es oftmals, wenn die Arbeit ein wenig geht, daß sich einige zusammenfinden und eine Verbesserung ihrer Lage verlangen. Die Nebenarbeiter stimmen gewöhnlich anfangs mit ein, und der Strike ist angefangen. In den meisten Fällen verfliegt die Begeisterung schnell und die Geschichte ist zu Ende und zwar zum Schaden der Arbeiter. Woher kommt das? Die Antwort ist, die Arbeiter sind sich nicht klar, in welcher Lebenslage sie sich befinden und rennen daher blindlings ins Verderben. Wer in einen Kampf geht muß wissen, daß er, wenn er den Gegner nicht niederschlägt, selbst zusammengehauen wird.

Bevor ein Strike angefangen wird, sollten die Arbeiter zuerst die faktisch bestehenden Machtverhältnisse beider Parteien genau prüfen. Fällt diese zu Gunsten der Arbeiter aus, nun dann vorwärts in die Schlacht, ist aber das Gegentheil der Fall, so soll man keine Schlacht annehmen, sondern geschickt derselben ausweichen und einen günstigeren Zeitpunkt abwarten.

Was sind nun aber die Machtverhältnisse von denen wir oben sprachen.

Nun die sind sehr verschieden, und richten sich nach Zeit und Ort und Geschäft, so daß sie bei jedem Strike verschieden sind, und hängt der Sieg eines Strikes sehr oft von dem Talente des Führers ab, wie operirt wird, und wie er die Machtverhältnisse erkennt.

Die Fundamente derselben sind ungefähr folgende:

Auf Seiten der Arbeiter sind es

1. Einigkeit der Arbeiter in ihren Forderungen oder
2. Eine gute Organisation um den Zuzug von neuen Arbeitskräften fern zu halten.
3. Eine gute Kasse, um die in Noth gerathenen Striker zu unterstützen.
4. Zuverlässige und ehrliche Leute an der Leitung des Strikes, welche es verstehen, die Arbeiter zusammen zu halten und die Bosse zu theilen.

Die andere Seite.

Hier muß man zuerst die Geschäftslage in Betracht ziehen; ist viel Arbeit vorhanden, so ist das die Haupttriebfeder des Siegers der Arbeiter. Die Bosse werden von ihrem Geldbeutel geleitet; sehen sie ein, daß durch eine längere Arbeitseinstellung ihr Renomee und Geschäft leidet, so willigen sie ein, finden sie aber aus, daß die Forderungen der Arbeiter ihr Geschäft ruiniren würden, wenn sie nachgeben, so wehren sie sich bis zum Bankerott.

Je reicher die Bosse sind, je hartnäckiger sind sie.

Im Allgemeinen hält es nicht schwer in unserm Geschäfte einen Strike zu gewinnen, weil die Concurrenz unter den Bossen eine sehr große ist und sie sich alle hassen. Daher kommt auch keine Einigung unter ihnen zu Stande. Neid und Eifersucht spielt eine große Rolle, welche oft zu Gunsten der Arbeiter wirkt. Dies ist natürlich nur der Fall solange als das Kapital noch in mehreren Händen ist. Die Vertheilung des Geschäfts ist also auch ein Faktor der mit in Betracht gezogen werden muß.

Dem Arbeiter steht, bei längerem Strike, wenn er keine gute Strikekasse hat, woraus er Unterstützung erhält, das Hungertuch entgegen, dem Bosse schwere Verluste, und wenn's schlimm kommt die Degredation vom Bosse zum Arbeiter.

Strike sind keine Mittel um die Arbeiter dauernd glücklich zu machen, sondern das kann nur durch die Umänderung der Lohnarbeit in die genossenschaftliche Arbeit bestehen, aber sie können oft die größten Uebelstände beseitigen und eine Verschlechterung der Arbeiterverhältnisse vorübergehend verhindern.

Ein Puppenspiel.

Die Herren von „Gottes Gnaden" der Kartätschenprinz aus Berlin und der General Henker des Knutenlandes haben sich bei Danzig mal gesehen und geleckt.

Beide sind Puppen auf dem politischen Felde Europas. Der erstere kann bekanntlich nur Leute sehen, wenn dieselbe Uniform anhaben. Der Mensch fängt bei ihm nur mit der Uniform an, und wenns nur eine Nachtwächteruniform ist so beugt er sich gelegentlich vor derselben; die Berliner Zimmerleute haßt er, die sind ihm zu revolutionär, und als der erste große Zimmerstrike in Berlin war, da mußten auf seinen Befehl die Zimmerleute, welche bei der Garde standen zur Arbeit im Thiergarten kommandirt werden und die Tribüne zum Corso aufschlagen.

Ebenfalls wurden 1869 in Hannover die Zimmerleute, welche bei den dortigen Regimentern standen, zur Arbeit kommandirt. Glücklicherweise schickte Petrus einen dreitägigen Regen, wodurch die Uniform der Soldaten versaute und das half. Die Arbeit wurde eingestellt und wir gewannen unsern Strike. Seitdem der deutsche Michel ihn zum Kaiser gemacht hat, hat er ihn mehr wie gewöhnlich, der Dank dafür, gezwiebelt, weßhalb er ein richtiger Angstmeier geworden ist. Sein Vorgänger, der dicke Lehmann, amüsirte sich am besten wenn er den Kellnern die das Essen auftrugen die Sauce in die Hosentasche goß damit sie unten über die Stiefel gährte. Dieser aber treibt keine so unschuldige Allotria, sondern er zwickt und zwackt den letzten Groschen und Schweißtropfen aus dem Arbeiter heraus, damit er recht viele und hübsche Uniformen vor sich herumstelzieren sieht. Alles Andere ist ihm Wurst. Wie der Minister will, so muß die Puppe tanzen. Der Andere nun, der schwarzbärtige Russe hat schon seit seiner kurzen Regierungszeit so viel Dummheiten gemacht, daß die russischen Minister ihn endlich mal ein Bischen über die Grenze geschickt, jedenfalls damit er auf andere Gedanken kommen soll. Das ganze Concert ist nur um die Völker zu täuschen, indem es heißt die Kaiser sind sich einig und der Friede ist gesichert. In Wirklichkeit liegen Bismark und Gortschakoff auf der Lauer um auszuspioniren, wo einer dem andern eines versetzen kann, ohne daß das Princip des Gottesgnadenthums etwas dabei einbüßt.

Lehrreiche Zahlen.

Der neue offizielle Census-Bericht veröffentlicht unter Anderem auch eine Tabelle über die Thätigkeit der Industrie in den größeren Städten dieses Landes. Zwanzig Städte werden in der betreffenden Tabelle aufgeführt und die Zahl der industriellen Etablissements in demselben, sowie die Masse des angelegten Kapitals, die Zahl der Arbeiter deren Durchschnittslohn, der Betrag der ausgezahlten Gesammtlöhne, der Werth des verarbeiteten Materials und der Werth der gefertigten Producte mitgetheilt. Wenn man die gegebenen amtlichen Zahlen aufmerksam durchrechnet und ihre Resultate mit einander vergleicht, gelangt man zu sehr interessanten Resultaten. Die ganze Ausbeuter-Herrlichkeit wird enthüllt und durch unwiderlegliche Zahlen die wahre Lage der Arbeiter dargestellt.

Es wurden in den zwanzig industriereichsten Städten des Landes in 53,623 Fabriken während der besten Betriebsperiode 1,032,887 Arbeiter beschäftigt. Dieselben erhielten incl. der qualificirten, besser bezahlten Arbeiter einen Gesammtlohn von $333,212,152. Der Durchschnittslohn der gewöhnlichen Arbeiter und Handwerker betrug täglich $1.21½, oder wöchentlich $7.29, und jährlich $369.08. Das Einkommen der Unternehmer hingegen beträgt pro Kopf jährlich $5719; das macht wöchentlich auf jeden, selbst den arbeitsscheuesten der Unternehmer, $108,93. Man gelangt zu diesem Resultat, wenn man die Summe der gesammten Löhne, $333,212,152, mit der Summe des Werthes der gesammten Materialien, welche $1,211,462,689 beträgt, zusammenzählt, was $1,544,674,841 ausmacht und dann diesen Betrag von der Werthsumme der gefertigten Producte in Abzug bringt.

Der Reinertrag der Unternehmer betrug nahezu ebensoviel als der Gesammtbetrag aller gezahlten Löhne. Und dabei ist zu bedenken, daß dieses statistische Material noch von den Unternehmern selbst ausgeht, daß man sich also noch redlich bemüht haben wird, das Resultat zu Gunsten der Arbeiter zu färben.

Für den Arbeiter wöchentlich $7.29 durchschnittlich und für den Unternehmer $108 93. Darf man sich unter so bewandten Umständen wundern, daß jene Seite eine Hosianna und Halleluja auf die heutige „Gesellschaftsordnung" anstimmt? 307,603,180 Dollars betrug der mühelos erworbene Ertrag für 53,623 Unternehmer. $333,212,152 betrug der Lohn für 1,211,462,689 Arbeiter worunter noch die gutbezahlten technischen Leiter, Direktoren, Chemiker Werkmeister, Buchhalter und sonstige qualificirte Arbeiter mit einbegriffen sind. Und dem gegenüber steht der Durchschnittslohn der gewöhnlichen Arbeiter, in guten Zeiten, in der Periode der Strikes und der Lohnerhöhungrn, mit wöchentlich $7.29.

Dies ist das Resultat der Lage der Arbeiter in den Großstädten mit hohen Löhnen und hohen Lebensmittelpreisen. Wie mag es dem gegenüber erst in den kleineren Städten und auf dem Lande bestellt sein? Und bei derartigen Zuständen —die selbst amtlich constatirt werden, wundert man sich, wenn hierzulande die Arbeiterbewegung in immer höheren Wogen geht? — Diese Bewegung ist die einzig vernünftige Antwort, wie sie sich nicht nur durch das Selbstinteresse, sondern durch das Interesse der Allgemeinheit gebietet: denn die Interessen der Allgemeinheit sind untrennbar mit denen der großen Masse des Volkes, d. h. der Arbeiter verbunden.

Die Cigarrenmacher in New-York haben einen Aufruf zur Bildung eines Kranken-Unterstützungs-Vereins veröffentlicht. Derselbe soll frei von aller Logeneinrichtung sein.

Die moderne Gesellschaft auf der Anklagebank,

lautet ein aus Wien an den „Social-Demokrat" in Zürich eingesandter Artikel. Derselbe behandelt einen Mordprozeß im dortigen Gericht, welcher viel Aufsehen erregt hat und klar zu Tage legt, wie elend die Arbeiter in Oestreich sich durchschlagen müssen. Die Thatsache ist folgende:

Der mehrfache Millionär Sothen hatte einen Jäger mit Namen Hietler in seinen Diensten. Derselbe erfüllte gewissenhaft seine Pflicht gegen einen geringen Lohn. Der Herr Millionär aber stellte sich sehr fromm und ehrwürdig und verlangte von Hietler, daß er sich von seiner Frau trennen sollte, weil, nun weil derselbe mit ihr lebte, ohne daß der Pfaffe sein Wischi Waschi dazu gesprochen hatte.

Hietler antwortete: „Ich lasse nicht von ihr, sie ist die Mutter meiner vier Kinder!"

Der Millionär jagte den Jäger fort und weil die Arbeitslosigkeit sehr groß ist, so bedeutet das dem Hungertode preisgegeben.

Der Jäger aber sagte nun zu sich: „Wenn ich und meine Kinder umkommen müssen, dann soll auch der Urheber meines Unterganges mit mir sterben."

Der Artikel schließt:

„Die Bourgeoisgeschworenen thaten natürlich ihre Bourgeoispflicht: sie erkannten Hietler des Meuchelmordes für schuldig und überlieferten ihn dem Henker.

„Wer keine Arbeit findet und nicht gewillt ist, Weib und Kind ruhig verhungern zu lassen, oder Hand an sie zu legen, wird von Staatswegen aufgehängt. Der Strick, das ist die Staatshilfe für das hungernde Volk!"

Die Franzosen in Afrika.

Die Franzosen sind ein leicht erregbares Volk. Lange Jahre sind sie von der „Gloire" der Ruhmsucht tyrannisirt worden. Der Sturz Napoleons hat diesem Schwindel ein jähes Ende bereitet. Nun muß man aber in Frankreich zwischen den aufgeklärten Arbeitern und den Kapitalisten einen Unterschied machen. Eben so kühn wie die Pariser Arbeiter gegen den Krieg mit Deutschland im Jahre 1870 protestirten, so thun sie es auch jetzt gegen die Eroberungspolitik der französischen Regierung in Tunis.

Ist es der französischen Republik Ernst, in Nord-Afrika geordnete Zustände zu schaffen, so wünschen wir dem Unternehmen Erfolg. Die mohamedanische Religion ist der Cultur feindlich, indem sie nicht entwickelungsfähig ist. Die Häuptlinge tyrannisiren ihre Stammesgenossen wie Sclaven und die Feldarbeiter werden da eben so gut um die Früchte ihrer Arbeit betrogen als in der übrigen Welt.

Soll aber Tunis nur der Boden sein, um einigen Generälen einen Namen zu geben, damit die Republik sich Feldherren erzieht, um später damit Unheil in Europa anzurichten, so ist das Manöver zu verdammen. Europa braucht Frieden und keinen Krieg.

Die Arbeiter eines jeden Landes müssen ihr Fleisch und Blut für die Kapitalisten opfern und dann noch lange Jahre für diese Vielfraße arbeiten, um die Kriegskosten mit Wucherzinsen zu bezahlen. Aus diesem Grunde sind die französischen Arbeiter mit Recht gegen die Kriegspolitk ihrer Regierung.

Vom geschichtlichen Standpunkt der Menschheit betrachtet, muß man aber den Erfolg der französischen Waffen wünschen. Frankreich hat eine Revolution geboren, welche für die Menschheit große Dienste geleistet hat. Der Franzose kämpft und stirbt für eine Idee, eine Tugend, welche manchen Völkern leider fehlt. Die französischen Arbeiter haben viele Schlachten für die Menschheit geschlagen, aber sie haben noch nicht gelernt, den Sieg für sich in Anspruch zu nehmen. Hoffentlich wird dieß nicht immer so sein. Die Türken aber und die Mohamedaner haben seit ca. 1200 Jahren ihr Bestes gethan, die Cultur zu vernichten.

Nord-Afrika, einst die Stätte großer Bürgertugend und Freiheit, ist jetzt der Platz der größten Volksverdummung und Volksknechtung. Und wenn heute die Kapitalisten-Regierung Frankreichs in Afrika auf Raub ausgeht, so kann sie nicht anders, und wenn selbst mit Widerwillen als der Menschheit einen Dienst leisten. Phrasenhelden, denen die Entwickelungsgeschichte der Menschheit böhmische Dörfer sind, urtheilen freilich anders.

Die Schweiz als Polizeibüttel.

In zahllosen Liedern und Schriften sind die Freiheitskämpfer der Schweiz besungen und beschrieben. Ihre Staufacher, Winkelrieth, Tell und Andere sind weltbekannt. Selbst das heutige erbärmliche Kapitalistenpack, das sich auch in der Schweiz gebildet, kann diese Heldengestalten nicht aus der Geschichte tilgen. Aber den Geist derselben und dessen Vorkämpfer treten sie mit Füßen.

Zuerst haben die Mammonsknechte in Zürich es verboten, daß die Socialisten eine Berathung dort abhalten können. Die Kaiser Oesterreich's gestatteten früher auch den Schweizern nicht, ihre Berathungen abzuhalten. Die Züricher Regierung treibt daher die alte Kaiser-Tyrannei.

Die Schweizer aber, welche das Herz auf dem rechten Fleck hatten, versammelten sich auf dem Rütli. Wir begreifen nicht, warum die Socialisten diesen Platz nicht auch zu ihrer Versammlung wählen.

Selbst die reactionäre Regierung von Uri würde es nicht wagen, sie von dort zu vertreiben. Man kann mit dem Dampfschiff von Luzern, Wäggis oder Schwyz leicht dorthin gelangen. Am Abhange des Berges, nicht weit vom Rütli liegt das Schloß Seelisberg, welches alle Bequemlichkeiten bietet. Vom See aus kann man in 10 Minuten auf dem Rütli sein, es sind nur 640 Fuß zu steigen. Dies würde jedenfalls die Scham in die Wangen des Schweizervolkes treiben und allen ferneren Knebelungen ein Ende machen.

Der Schweizer Bundes-Rath, die höchste politische Behörde des Landes, ist so fürstendienlich gewesen und hat den russischen Flüchtling Fürst Krapotkin vom Schweizerboden verjagt. — Wenn die Schweiz so fortfährt, so ist ihr bischen Freiheit bald dahin und es ergeht ihr wie der Republik Hamburg, welche Alles thun muß, was der Herr Fürst will, oder sie wird verschluckt.

In Milwaukee haben die Vereinigten Gewerksschaften ein Pic-Nic gefeiert, das von 2000 Personen besucht war.

In New Haven, Con., ist ein Strike der Springgrinders ausgebrochen. Die dortige „Trade Assembly" hat den Strike für berechtigt anerkannt.

Der Präsident Garfield soll jetzt in der Besserung sein. Ob's wahr ist, wird die Zukunft lehren.

(Eingesandt.)

Die Musiker Cincinnati's haben eine Union gegründet und sind durch dieses Vorgehen einige Stellen, besonders in Theatern, vakant geworden.

Die Besitzer dieser Theater beeilen sich nun, um der Union ein Schnippchen zu schlagen—auf schriftlichem, wie telegraphischem Wege—Musiker von anderen Orten zu bekommen. Viele, die in Folge dessen hierher gekommen sind, fanden sich getäuscht in ihren Erwartungen und haben nach genauer Information, die ihnen betreffs der Union wurde, die Stadt wieder verlassen.

Es sind hier mehr als genug Musiker, um diese Stellen einzunehmen; deshalb ersuchen wir alle auswärtigen Collegen, denen dies zu Gesichte kommt, sowie alle Mitglieder anderer Gewerkschaften, welche Freunde oder Bekannte unter Musikern haben, dieselben hierauf aufmerksam zu machen und dahin zu wirken, daß Zuzug aus anderen Städten verhütet wird!

Musiker anderer Orte, welche gesonnen sind, sich auch zu vereinigen und nähere Information über die Organisation wünschen, sind freundlichst ersucht, sich an uns zu wenden. Wir werden jede erwünschte Auskunft mit Vergnügen ertheilen. Mit bereits bestehenden Musiker-Unionen wünschen wir in nähere Verbindung zu treten und sehen deshalb Adressen entgegen.

Alle Arbeiterblätter sind freundlichst ersucht, zu copiren.

Executiv-Comite der Cinc. Musiker-Union.

Chas. Meyer, Präs.,
Delegat zur Trades- u. Labor-Assembly,
328 Vine Str., Ecke 9. u. Vine,
Cincinnati, O.

Unsere Beamten in New-York.

In einer gemeinschaftlichen Sitzung der New-Yorker und Brooklyner Mitglieder wurden folgende Beamte für das nächste Jahr erwählt: zum Schatzmeister Herr Friedrich Scheu. Zu Revisoren: die Herren John Pahl und John Reil von Brooklyn und A. Ackermann von New-York.

New York, den 12. Septbr. Der Verein der Zimmerleute hielt gestern Vormittag in den Teutonia Assembly Rooms eine regelmäßige Versammlung ab. — Eine Correspondenz wurde verlesen, in welcher die Union der Zimmerleute von Brooklyn Bericht über einige Mitglieder derselben erstattet. Es wurde beschlossen, daß der Delegat der Firma Stephan aufgefordert werden soll, in der heutigen Sitzung des Executiv-Comites zu erscheinen, um über ein als krank gemeldetes Mitglied Aufschluß zu geben. Da Mitglied Lang vom Kranken-Comite der Westseite resignirte, wurde Mitglied Braun an dessen Stelle erwählt. Das Ballcomite erstattete Bericht über seine Thätigkeit. Es wurde beschlossen, die Hälfte des Reinertrages vom Balle dem Fond für Wittwen und Waisen zu bestimmen. — Es wurde berichtet, daß der Zimmermeister Kirsch in der „Staatszeitung" „Grüne" anlockt, und nachdem diese für die ersten paar Wochen ihren Lohn erhalten haben, bleibe er ihnen dann für die übrige Zeit den verdienten Lohn schuldig. Auf diese Weise seien bereits mehrere Arbeiter um ihr Geld gekommen. Die Union holt zwar sehr häufig die Leute von der Arbeit weg, kann es aber dennoch nicht immer verhindern, daß etwelche um ihren Lohn kommen. Dies auch der Grund, warum dieser Herr stets Nicht-Union-Leute in der „Staatsztg." verlangt. In der gestrigen Versammlung wurden zwei der von dort von der Arbeit Geholten in die Union aufgenommen und ihnen Arbeit bei Union-Bossen besorgt. Im Ganzen wurden acht neue Mitglieder aufgenommen. Es wurde beschlossen, die Arbeiter von Pritsching aufzufordern, heute Abend in der Executiv-Sitzung zu erscheinen. Darauf Vertagung.

Am Nachmittag hielten die Zimmerleute in Stettel's Halle, 120. Straße, eine Massen-Versammlung ab, welche ungemein zahlreich besucht war. 25 Zimmerleute, die in Harlem wohnen, ließen sich aufnehmen. Als Vorsitzender fungirte Herr John Ritter und als zweiter Vorsitzender Herr John Pahls. Herr John Ritter eröffnete die Versammlung mit einer kernigen Ansprache, in welcher er auf die von der Union errungenen Erfolge hinwies. Er bemerkte, daß die außerhalb der Union Stehenden sich und ihre Collegen schädigen, indem sie billiger arbeiten und auf diese Weise einen Theil der Bosse in den Stand setzen, billigere Arbeit zu liefern als andere. Als Redner fungirten die Herren Ernst J. Schneider und C. Lang. Sämmtliche Redner ernteten ungetheilten Beifall. Am nächsten Sonntag Nachmittag wird in derselben Halle eine weitere Versammlung abgehalten werden und soll den Leuten Gelegenheit gegeben werden, für die Gebühr von $1 der Union beitreten zu können.

Die Zimmerleute von Brooklyn hielten gestern Vormittag in der Ritterhalle in Bartlett Street eine Versammlung ab. Die Mitglieder Frank Hersch und J. Buchheil wurden ausgestoßen, weil sie sich gegen die Constitution vergangen hatten. In Betreff der Angelegenheit von John Berninker wurde beschlossen, daß das Executiv-Comite in Verbindung mit einem Comite der New Yorker Union die Sache erledigen soll. Christoph Butz wurde als Shop-Celegat beim Zimmermeister Wales ernannt. Die Einnahmen betrugen $48 und wurden 13 neue Mitglieder aufgenommen.

Briefkasten. H. Bauer, St. L. Wir verweisen Sie auf den Artikel „Nach Canossa." Das Geschichtliche können Sie in irgend einer Weltgeschichte nachlesen.

In New Orleans ist ein Strike der Werftarbeiter ausgebrochen, worüber die N. Y. B. Folgendes berichtet:

„Die Polizei und die Striker in New Orleans. — New Orleans, 11. Sept. Nachdem die Polizei gestern auf die strikenden Arbeiter der Baumwollspeicher Feuer gegeben, den farbigen Arbeiter Howkins erschossen und mehrere andere verletzt hatte, entstand große Aufregung in der Stadt. Die Feueralarmglocken wurden geläutet und die ganze Polizeimannschaft rückte aus und verhaftete alle Striker, welche das Abfahren von Lastwagen mit Baumwolle zu verhindern suchten. Ein Wagen mit Baumwolle wurde in Brand gesetzt. — Mayor Shakspeare ordnete die Schließung aller Wirthschaften an und telegraphirte wie folgt an den Gouverneur:

„Die Polizei ist überwältigt. Ich befürchte weitere Ruhestörungen und glaube nicht, daß die Polizei allein im Stande ist, den Frieden aufrecht zu erhalten. Ich ersuche Sie daher um Hülfe."

Gouverneur Wiltz ließ alle Miliz-Regimenter zusammentrommeln, doch wurden dieselben am Nammittage aus den Armories entlassen, da keinerlei Friedensstörungen vorkamen.

No ISSUE

OCTOBER 1981

No. 1 Issue

November 1881

THE CARPENTER.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

VOLUME I. ST. LOUIS, DECEMBER, 1881. NUMBER 6.

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REMOVAL.

On and after December 4, the address of the Secretary of the Brotherhood will be

P. J. McGUIRE,
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AN EXPLANATION.

The October number of THE CARPENTER did not appear for want of funds; and this number is dated for December instead of November, that the paper may henceforth be published in advance of the month for which it is dated. Yearly subscribers will have due allowance for this change.

TO ALL LOCAL UNIONS.

The Secretary of the Brotherhood has returned, and now proposes to make every effort to place the Brotherhood in the advance guard of trades unions. His European trip has resulted in securing proper relations with the carpenters' unions of Germany, Switzerland and France, and in future issues of THE CARPENTER he will give reminiscences of travel and reports of the labor movement in the various countries he visited.

On December 1 the office of the Secretary will be removed from St. Louis to New York. On his way East P. J. McGuire will address mass meetings in Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Buffalo, Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia. The local unions in those cities will be advised by letter of the date for such meetings.

Great expenses for some months to come will be necessary. Charters, traveling, withdrawal and membership cards, German constitutions, convention proceedings, and a mass of matter has to be printed. The capita tax will hardly be sufficient to meet all demands and at the same time print THE CARPENTER; hence it is that the unions are called upon to pay the capita tax commencing with August. Brothers, be prompt in forwarding your tax. The work of organization cannot go on without your assistance.

For a few months to come the local unions will be expected to pay for THE CARPENTER at the rate of $3 per 100, or else it will be impossible to issue the paper and get the other printing done. Address all letters and moneys to

P. J. McGUIRE, Secretary,
P. O. Box 3,560, New York.

WINTER WORK.

The hard, bitter season of frost and snow is now at hand! The short days of winter make it impossible to work, in most cases, more than nine hours per day. Many idle days will the men of our trade lose on account of bad weather. And yet all along the line our employers are attempting to reduce wages. Man's wants are greater now than at any other season. Severity of weather requires more clothes, more food, more fire, etc. How, then, can we afford a reduction in wages? But the bosses care nothing for that. All they want is cheap labor. They propose the reduction so as to pay by the hour. A practical plan would be for the men to refuse to work more than eight hours per day this winter, and in that way establish the eight-hour system. No matter if we did get less wages for a while; no matter if we were paid by the hour. To gain the eight hours requires some sacrifice on our part. All progress has been obtained through sacrifice! There may be too much cupidity, venality, and selfishness among carpenters to do this, but in the end we must do it if we expect to elevate our craft.

When spring would come all we would have to do is to resist every attempt to resume the ten-hour system. The result would be soon apparent in steadier employment and less idle men. Then, when the spring season is fully under way, a demand for more wages could be made with good hopes of success. The bosses would then grant an advance; the demand for men would bring it; no idle men would be running around making known their penniless condition and working under wages. Under the wage system all we get is a bare living, and when we work only eight hours we will be bound to get it just as well as if we worked ten or twelve.

Once we establish the eight-hour rule we have gained something permanent. Until we do, wages will always fluctuate, being greatly influenced by the number of idle men.

A SUCCESSFUL STRIKE.

On the 10th instant some of the framer bosses of New York, who have a union of their own, sent a notice to our sister union (the Framers' Union of New York) asking to establish the nine-hour rule and pay by the hour. The men replied they would work nine hours, or until dark, but would not submit to a reduction in pay. The bosses grew stubborn, and over 300 men went on strike on the 14th inst. Next day some bosses yielded, and a few shops came out, so that 23 shops and 280 men were on strike on the 15th inst. Then the bosses proposed to compromise on nine hours and a half, and at the same time many architects and contractors proposed that the Framers' Union should take the work and do it on the co-operative plan. On the 16th inst. our brothers informed their employers they would not compromise, and gave until noon the same day for the bosses to yield. Then the union proposed to do the work on the co-operative plan. Shortly before the hour fixed the bosses yielded to the old rates. Thus, after two days and a half the strike was successful. This shows the efficiency of the New York Framers' Union. All hail to our brothers!

CHRONIC DISTURBERS.

Trades unions, like other organizations, are occasionally pestered by egotists, whose self-conceit and personal vain-glory are on a par with their general "cussedness." They combat everything that does not originate from them; they are full of self-praise and sound it in every meeting; they engage in private slander and stoop to every device that will promote discord. Their sole object in a meeting is to raise a row, and nothing galls them more than when they fail to do so. At all times they have a mania for office, that they may ruin the work that others have done. Their trades union principles begin and end with *themselves*. The only remedy, wherever union men find them, is to sit down on them, and sit down so heavily that they will feel they are squelched.

PHILADELPHIA MEETING.

ON November 9 a large mass meeting of carpenters was held in Assembly Hall, Philadelphia, under auspices of the Carpenters' Union of that city. P. J. McGuire, of St. Louis, addressed the meeting, explaining the reasons for organizing local unions, and also the aims and objects of the Brotherhood were presented. J. D. Allen and other local speakers followed. Many new members were secured; and the Philadelphia boys promise to not cease until they have that city thoroughly organized. Open meetings of the union are held once a month and the men of the trade are publicly invited to attend. This plan works with good results.

PITTSBURG LABOR CONGRESS.

Bro. Allen, of Philadelphia, was elected by the Chicago Convention to represent our Brotherhood at the Labor Congress, which was held at Pittsburg, November 13. Lack of funds in the treasury prevented Bro. Allen from attending. The congress was an immense success; 125 delegates, representing 216,000 organized trades unionists, were present. The proceedings were very harmonious, and after four days' deliberations the congress adjourned. In our next we will review the work of the congress.

CHIPS.

—Wages in Lamar, Mo., $2 to $2.50 per day; North Branch, Mich., $1.50.

—Building operations in London are exceedingly active; 24,945 buildings were erected last year.

—Carpenters in Terre Haute, Ind., are so busy that they have no time to organize a union. Wages, $2 to $2.25.

—The grocer clerks in London work 80 to 90 hours per week, and are organizing for a reduction of the hours of labor.

—The local unions of our trade in Chicago have elected a State Executive Council to proceed with organization in Illinois.

—Carpenters work by the hour, and get 30 cents per hour, in Australia and New South Wales. Eight hours per day is the rule.

—The Association of Carpenters and Joiners of Scotland numbers 4,446 members. The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners numbers 18,200.

—Our fellow-craftsmen in Barcelona, Spain, have recently organized a Carpenters' Union, with a large membership, and are now on strike for higher wages.

—Alleghany City, Pa., has a flourishing Carpenters' Union; new members are initiated every meeting. Since the union has been organized wages have advanced from $2 and less to $2.50 per day.

—New Haven, Conn., Trades Council has called several meetings with a view to reorganizing the Carpenters' Union of that city, which disbanded in an unsuccessful strike last spring. Every effort at reorganizing has so far been in vain, owing to a feeling that the former officers of the union betrayed the men during the strike.

—Carpenters in the various large cities of Switzerland average 24 francs—or less than $5 per week. In Germany the average wages of the trade is about the same as Switzerland. In both countries trade organization is weak and laboring under oppressive laws. The cost of living is cheap, and the men do but one-third the work per day that is expected of carpenters in America.

AN EXPULSION.

The Secretary, P. J. McGuire, was advertised to address a mass meeting of the trade in Kansas City, Mo., September 17, 1881. G. W. Carroll, on his own responsibility, called that meeting without consulting the Carpenters' Union of that city or Mr. McGuire. In addition to this high-handed work, G. W. Carroll circulated among the carpenters of Kansas City and obtained money from them, falsely claiming he had been a delegate from the local union to the Chicago Convention. For these proceedings G. W. Carroll has been expelled from the Kansas City Union.

THE CARPENTER.

Entered at the Post-Office in St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.

ST. LOUIS, DECEMBER, 1881.

CONGRESS OF TRADES UNIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The fourteenth annual session of this congress opened September 12th, in London, and continued for six days. The attendance was equal to former occasions; 153 delegates were present, including 11 women repsentatives of unions. Over 1,000,000 men were represented in this congress, although many unions were not financially able to send delegates.

Mr. Crawford, of the Miners' National Union, opened the congress. In the course of an able address he remarked: "Trades unions are becoming a great political power in the state. In the infancy of our unions men were shut out from political power. Their associations were illegal; meetings could not be held; nor could there take place an interchange of ideas sufficient to enable them to agree on matters o tside of their most pressing requir ments. When unions became legal, nen were crippled by their ignorance and a want of that experience and confidence which habits of association would have given them. Political questions were then questions upon which workingmen were divided, and about which, being adherents of opposing parties, they quarreled, and therefore very wisely decided to exclude them from discussion altogether at their trade gatherings.

"This state of things has altogether altered. Old political questions, for the most part, have been settled. This being so, we naturally turn from the mere question of the *possession* of power to that of its *right use*. It becomes every day more pressing how we shall exercise the power we possess, in our interest as a class and the generel welfare of the nation. The working classes, constituting as they do the masses of the people, did not acquire political power that they might cast it from them unused, or that they might use it only by the direction of others. We know that the legislation, so necessary for the children and women employed in the factories of the country, was delayed for years because there was no strongly organized power among the trades of the country to force forward a legislation so humane. A like kind of legislation was necessary in regard to the mines of the country for women and children, and in addition for the protection of the people's lives employed therein. Ultimately, the legislation secured was the result of a power exercised by trades unions. But for the action of trades unionists, many of the evils which we had twenty years ago would have existed still."

At the conclusion of Mr. Crawford's address, E. Coulson, General Secretary of the Bricklayers' Union, was elected President of the Congress. Resolutions denouncing the assassination of President Garfield, and expressive of sympathy with the American people, were then adopted.

Mr. Broadhurst, workingman member of Parliament, read the report of the work of the Parliamentary committee for the preceding year. The report mentioned the achievement of securing a workingman as inspector of factories—John D. Prior, for many years General Secretary of Amalgamated Carpenters. This appointment was considered a breach in the exclusive system of appointing to office the sons of the aristocratic and wealthy classes. The report reviewed the following: Employers' liability act of 1880; extension of summary jurisdiction acts; patents for invention bill; reform of jury laws; imprisonment for debt; criminal code; certificates for engineers; boiler inspection; timber dues in port of Dublin; wool sorting and other poisonous work; labor representation in Parliament; land reform; dock yard workmen; and co-operation. The conclusion of the report dealt with the increasing signs of steadier work in the various trades. On this point it speaks of the building trades experiencing but a slight revival of trade and as suffering from botch work. The congress then adjourned.

On the second day the newly-elected President, Mr. Coulson, took the chair and delivered a masterly address, in which he said: "We have not only to deal with political wants of the working classes, but with the grave industrial and social difficulties with which we are surrounded. We know but too well the evils that result from disastrous competition and over-production, from the fact that industry is not organized, and that industrial and commercial operations are not regulated by moral considerations or by anything except a rapacious desire to get rich. Perhaps the most important question of all is whether we are going again to tolerate this country waging war against other peoples for the sake of increasing or perpetuating our empire? What interest have we workingmen, what interest have the people of England in carrying on war for the sake of empire? If our position as workingmen is one of independence we ought to recognize the independence of other workmen and of other nations. It is not merely that these wars do untold injury to the poor and to the working classes, by the actual misery they cause, by increasing the instability of industry and employment, but these wars are profoundly demoralizing to the countries engaged in them, and *are crimes of the worst kind*. We cannot stand aloof when the interests of our brethren in other countries are concerned. We should have no jealousy of the workmen or peoples of other countries. On the contrary, we wish them success in their efforts at industrial emancipation. The old economical doctrine of one country prospering by the ruin of another, of competition, and the rising of one set of people by the destruction of another, is not held by workingmen. We must advocate the idea that the interests of all workingmen throughout the world are alike, and that there should be an alliance among the working classes of the different countries, that their enemies are the same, and that union is strength between workmen of different countries, as between workmen of different trades." This address was loudly cheered.

The report of the Parliamentary Committee was next taken up for consideration. On Wednesday evening the Lord Mayor of London gave a banquet to the delegates. The following day was spent in purging the congress of an element that had not been regularly elected by trade unions. On Thursday evening the delegates were entertained in banquet by the London Trades Council. Friday the congress dispatched routine business. The question of factory inspection and the appointment of women inspectors was considered. The principle of trades unions organizing co-operative workshops was adopted. A Parliamentary Committee for 1882 was elected. Amending the land laws, reduction of hours for railway servants, shorter hours for shop-workers and clerks, recovery of wages by law, sanitary inspection of shops and tenements, and a host of other important questions were acted upon.

A proposition to send delegates to a World's Congress of Workingmen was favorably received and referred to the Parliamentary Committee. The congress then adjourned.

BROTHERHOOD NOTES.

—Hamilton, Canada, has recently organized a local union with over 100 members, and is ready to join the Brotherhood.

—Carpenters' League in Boston is making good headway; new members continually; trade fair; wages same as last spring.

—Efforts are being made to form local unions in Ottumwa, Iowa, and Pierce City, Mo., which will be under our jurisdiction.

—Pittsburg Union indorses THE CARPENTER, and expresses regret that they did not send a delegate to our Chicago Convention.

—No. 2 branch of Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners meet second and fourth Monday of every month, at 1341 Third avenue, New York city.

—Cleveland Union is progressing finely and enrolling new members every meeting. Meeting night has been changed from Saturday to Tuesday with good results.

—Brooklyn, N. Y., Framers' Union meets every Sunday at 9 a. m., at 83 Bartlett street, Brooklyn, E. D. Intelligence office of union open daily at 146 Johnson street, Brooklyn, E.D.

—Charters, cards, convention proceedings, and numbers for the local unions will soon be supplied. Have patience, brothers, and the machinery of the organization will soon be in full running order. Don't forget your per capita tax is essential.

—Washington, D. C., Union has changed its constitution to conform to that of the Brotherhood, and is actively at work organizing adjoining cities. A meeting for that purpose was recently held in Alexandria, Va., and another will soon take place in Frederick, Md.

—New Orleans local union has sent its charter fee and made application for admission to the Brotherhood. The union reports the following officers: President, *pro tem.*, Edward Williams; Recording Secretary, John L. Brown; Corresponding Secretary, George Miller.

—Through some error Bro. Gregg, of Washington, was reported in our August number as a member of Committee on Press and Finance of our trade convention. He was a member of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, and proved very efficient in that capacity.

WORKSHOP NOTES.

To make glue hold well, add powdered chalk in small quantities to the glue.

GLUE that will resist water, it is said, may be produced by boiling one pound of glue in two quarts of skimmed milk.

How to make rusty saws and shovels look bright and new.—Scour with pumice stone powder moistened with muriatic acid diluted with about five volumes of water. Finish with emery cloth, or paper and oil, and finally with cotton waste, or a cloth and oil.

CERTAIN timbers of great durability, when framed together, act upon each other so as to produce mutual destruction. Experiments with cypress and walnut, and cypress and cedar, prove that they will rot each other while joined together, but on separation the rot will cease, and the timbers remain perfectly sound for a long period.

SPON recommends, for rendering shingles fire-proof, a wash composed of lime, salt and fine sand or wood ashes, to be applied as in putting on a coat of whitewash. This coating, he adds, will render an ordinary shingle roof fiftyfold more safe against fire from falling cinders in a case of a neighboring fire, than one without it. He adds, also, that it will have a preservative effect on the shingles, protecting them against rotting from exposure to the weather, and against warping, and states that the older and more weather-beaten the shingles are the more benefit they will derive from this application. He recommends, finally, that a small quantity of lampblack be mixed with the wash to give the coating a darker color, thus avoiding the offensive glare of a white-washed roof.

A GOOD SHOWING.

In 1877 the Cigar Makers' International Union numbered only 17 unions, with a total of 1,016 members. This year their organization embraces 126 local unions and a membership of 12,709—a net increase within the past year of 52 new unions and nearly 9,000 additional members. In the last year $10,049 was expended for strikes. Out of forty-two strikes all but six were successful, and one is still in progress. All moneys of the local unions, except a small percentage for running expenses, are held by the local unions subject to the orders of the International Union. When a strike is contemplated by any union, the matter is referred to all the unions for a general vote, and if a favorable decision is rendered, the step may be taken with the assurance of certain and adequate support. Since every union is obliged to report to the International President, monthly, the amount in each fund, that officer has only to issue orders to the Treasurers of unions in the vicinity of the one on strike, to pay stated sums from the funds in their possession. There are no assessments nor any obstructive formalities likely to delay or render uncertain the payment of the needed support.

—An able statement of the evils of Chinese labor on the Pacific coast has been sent us by the San Francisco Trades Assembly. It will appear in our next.

CARPENTERS ORGANIZING IN GERMANY.

For some time past, since 1878, trades unions in Germany have been almost impossible. Through the operation of restrictive laws aiming at the suppression of all labor agitation, at one fell swoop unions of long standing were crushed, their books, papers, moneys and property were confiscated by the German government and their members dispersed. By degrees confidence has been restored, and the leading members of the Carpenters' Union in Berlin, in spite of law, have in divers ways managed to hold together, and under cover of organizing a benevolent society have at last boldly come out as a protective trade union.

On September 19 and 20 two large meetings of carpenters were held in Berlin. On the 19th inst. the meeting was of a general character and gathered to discuss the answer of the bosses to the demand of the men for 35 pennies, or 9 cents, an hour. On July 19 this demand was made by a committee elected by the journeymen. The employers answered that they would not guarantee any general scale of wages, and maintained that the matter of wages should be r gulated individually, and not by organization. The meeting concluded to demand 3 marks, or 75 cents, per day, and eight hours for the coming winter; and 4 marks, or $1, and ten hours, next spring, and instructed their committee to report the same to the bosses' union. The journeymen further resolved to establish an intelligence office for the men of the trade, and to confer with the bosses for combined action to break down the system of piece work and competition. It was declared in the meeting that their organization was the result of the oppressed condition of the trade, and not instigated by any other cause. A strike is very probable if the bosses' union does not yield.

On the 20th the meeting was merely for business. The report for August showed a sound financial condition and strong treasury. Arrangements were made for a trade festival to draw the men together.

The Carpenters' Union of Charlotteburg, with over 100 members, desired to come under the jurisdiction of the Berlin Union, and were admitted.

IMPORTANT CONSPIRACY DECISION

In the case of three members of the Philadelphia Typographical Union, recently charged with conspiracy, Judge Allison delivered an exhaustive opinion. From the evidence it appeared that the three printers, acting as a committee from their union, waited upon the firm of Sherman & Co. and gave notice that the union had decided upon a general increase of wages in the city, and in case the increase was not paid there would be a strike of the workmen wherever refused. Sherman & Co. refused to grant the advance, whereupon the committee waited upon Sherman's employes and notified them of the fact, and that they were expected to quit work after that date until the scale of wages was granted. All the workmen, being members of the union, obeyed the committee and went on strike. Then Sherman & Co. secured the arrest of the three committeemen, who were bound over under $600 each to answer the charge of conspiring to injure said firm.

Judge Allison, in his ruling on the case, held that prior to the act of 1872, and the supplemental act of 1876, the defendants would have been held guilty under the law, which was, prior to 1872, in every respect similar to the old English law of conspiracy. But the Pennsylvania act of 1872 declares that it shall be lawful for workingmen, acting either as individuals or members of any club, society or association, to refuse to work for any person, whenever, among other causes recited in the act, to continue such work would be contrary to the rules or regulations of such organization to which they may belong, and that such refusal shall not subject them to prosecution or indictment for conspiracy.

The Judge then dealt with the question of hindering others, and ruled that the law in such an instance covered cases where "the use of force, threat, or menace of harm to person or property, shall alone be regarded as in any way hindering persons who desire to labor for their employers from so doing, or other persons from being employed as laborers."

As to the guilt of the accused Judge Allison held: "If laborers may now lawfully combine, and, as members of such combination, refuse to work for their employer, when in their opinion the wages paid to them are insufficient; if they may now lawfully refuse to work, when to do so would be contrary to the rules, regulations or by-laws of any association to which they may belong; how can it be considered as amounting to force, threat or menace of harm for two or more persons, authorized to act for such association, to say to an employer that a rule, by-law or regulation of the association required the payment of increased wages, and that, on refusal to make such payment, their workmen were, by virtue of their membership of a lawful society and its regulations, required to stop work?"

The question of trespass was raised by the prosecution. To this proposition the Judge refused to accede, it not having been borne out by the testimony. "It has not," he said, "been shown that visits like the one made by defendants, workmen of the same craft going to shops where other workmen are employed, are not at least with the implied permission of the employers. It is not presented in this case that defendants were forbidden to enter the shop, or that they were ordered to depart after they had entered, or that their conduct was not peaceable and orderly."

On these grounds the defendants were discharged.

A STRIKE IN PARIS.

The carpenters of Paris are on strike since August 27, for an advance to correspond with the recent increase in rent. Both bosses and men are making a bitter struggle. The journeymen are well organized and have a good, well-filled treasury. Wages have been 16 cents an hour, and now the men demand 20 cents an hour, and additional pay when at work framing more than sixty feet from the ground. They demand that the hours of labor shall be eight hours per day from November 1 to March 1, and ten hours a day from March 1 to November 1, and double pay for over-time. Three thousand four hundred men are engaged in the strike, and 600 have commenced work at the advanced rate, and they are paying 2 francs per day to the strike fund. The employers and architects have combined against the men, and the Building Commissioners of Paris have given an extension of time for the completion of the work. The employers have formed a combination and resolved not to grant the advance, and furthermore, each boss has deposited 1,000 francs in a central treasury, to be used against the men. The bosses pledge themselves to sustain with financial means any employer who may suffer in business during the strike, and they in common agree to hereafter hire none of those who are now on strike.

Great exertions are being made by the employers to bring men from Belgium, Holland, Germany and Switzerland. Emissaries for that purpose have been sent out, but with fruitless results. The carpenters in other countries refuse to go to Paris. The strike is daily assuming greater proportions, and promises to be protracted. On this account the Carpenters' Union of Paris has resolved to form a co-operative society and use their funds to open up a business and employ themselves without the aid of their former bosses. The *Chambres Syndicale* of the various unions are assisting the carpenters, and an application to a leading bank in Paris for a loan of 500,000 francs to assist the co-operative enterprise has been granted. A sinking fund of 10 francs per week from each union man is being formed to augment the capital.

The committee of carpenters in Paris call upon the carpenters and joiners of America to assist them with money. They assure us that on any future occasion, when we need assistance, they will be found willing and ready to help us. We trust that their appeal will be answered, and that the local unions will send money to this office to assist them. All such moneys will be receipted in THE CARPENTER, and will be forwarded by us to the committee in Paris.

RESOLUTIONS OF WASHINGTON UNION.

WHEREAS, a certain contractor has taken advantage of the shortening of days this season, and also of the necessities of his workmen, through their fear of want and destitution during the inclement season now approaching, to rob them of a large percentage of their wages: Therefore,

Be it Resolved, We appeal to the public to put the seal of condemnation on this species of robbery by employing those men who are willing to pay their employees living wages, and that honest labor may not be at a discount while a high premium is paid for sharp knavery.

We challenge this man to show a just cause why he should rob his workmen out of twenty-five cents a day in order that he may suffer no loss by reason of his gambling in contracts for labor.

If necessary, we will publish the name of this contractor, to show to the community the mean man of Washington.

By order of Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, D. C., No. 1.

DIFFICULTIES IN CINCINNATI.

A rupture has occurred in the Cincinnati Union, and the consequence is a second union has been organized, that numbers over fifty members. The new union contains many members who were among the founders of the old union. Both unions now apply for charters from the Brotherhood. We hope that, whatever may be the nature of the difficulties, that harmony may be restored. No city can afford two rival unions hostile to each other. Brothers of Cincinnati, how can you consistently appeal to the men of the trade to unite unless you set them an example of unity among yourselves? Next spring, when the time comes for you to accomplish something, your efforts will be paralyzed by this division and dissension! The employers delight to see it, for they will profit by it to your injury. Lay aside all petty feelings and let these difficulties be adjusted fairly. Open up a correspondence with each other that will restore fraternal relations; and the grievances at issue in the meantime can be submitted to our Executive Board, providing both unions bind themselves to accept the decision. Any member of either union, who by arbitrary action or for personal motives stands in the way of harmony, should be set aside. Organizations must not suffer for the sake of a few.

IN MEMORIAM.

Within the past two months Union No. 1, of St. Louis, has lost three of its most active and devoted members, and their presence is sadly missed in our Brotherhood. The deceased brothers are:

ANDREW J. FINDLEY, aged 44, crushed by an elevator while at his daily work.

DANIEL J. MURPHY, aged 42. Death caused by an affection of the lungs.

DANIEL J. MCCONNELL, aged 25. Fell from a high scaffold while engaged at his daily labor.

Honor their memory!

The unions of St. Louis have paid a death benefit of $50 to each of their families.

WHEN the whole stock of a carpenter's tools was valued at one shilling, and consisted altogether of two broad-axes, an adze, a square and a spoke-shave, we should expect to find rough work and none but rough dwelling houses; when there were no chimneys, and the fire was laid against the wall, with the smoke to issue out at the roof, the door, or the window, and the people slept on straw pallets, with a log of wood for a pillow, we might naturally expect rough manners, unwholesome food, and a great lack of tidiness. This was the condition of the English people in the reign of Edward III. Even the nobility went without chairs and tables, and sat upon the chests that contained their clothes and linen. The skill of other trades was on a level with that of the carpenter.

If the race is to be murdered, it should be done instantly, and not be dragged to lingering death by the prolonged torture of overwork—a death so protracted as to give its victims the chance to reproduce their own diminished images in offspring, to serve as they have served, and to die as they are dying.—*Chicago Express.*

THE CARPENTER.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BY THE

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,

OF AMERICA.

TERMS.—Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid.

Send all moneys and correspondence to

P. J. MAGUIRE, Secretary,

P. O. Box 3,560, New York.

ST. LOUIS, DECEMBER, 1881.

—It has been estimated that the productive power of machinery in the United States more than equals the labor of 500 million human beings.

—There can be no harmony between the capitalist and laborer while the capitalist buys labor as cheap as possible, and sells its products as dear as possible.

—Here is the Communism practiced by capitalists. Ten workmen produce goods to the value of $100; the capitalist takes $90 of it, and divides the remaining $10 among the workmen, giving to each $1.

—The present social system brings human beings into competition with wood, coal, iron, electricity and steam, instead of acting in harmony with these forces and sharing equitably the increased production which is the result of their aid.

—A Republic cannot exist with its working people in poverty. While there is poverty there will be ignorance and crime. Improve the condition of the worker, materially, that he may have the means to live; and intellectually, that he may have the means to secure power.

—Wealth does not make civilization; it is Labor. And yet when workingmen dare to combine for their own advancement and protection, they are called "conspirators" and "enemies to civilization," and in some States the potent force of conspiracy laws is invoked to crush them and their unions.

—The political economy of the capitalist asserts: "That Labor is worth only its price current in the market." Such economy forgets that unless a human being earns enough to supply the needs of nature by his free labor, that he will have to steal or beg, and thus society will have to keep him in the prison or poor house—a criminal or a pauper.

—What a contrast between the decision of Judge Allison, in the Philadelphia printers' case, and that of Judge Hunter, in the same State, against Secretary Jones, of the Miners' National Association? D. R. Jones was fined $100, cost of prosecution, and twenty-four hours in jail, for simply doing that which Judge Allison and the law of Pennsylvania declares to be legal. Secretary Jones has taken an appeal.

WHY WE ORGANIZE.

"Why should workingmen organize? There is no need of trades unions. Let every man look out for himself, and get what he is worth!" Such is the language we often hear from those who ought to know that every general advance of wages, and every benefit obtained in any trade, has been the result of the efforts of the organized workers in that trade. Without organization or union, workingmen become the victims of each other—one will accept work for less than reasonable wages, for fear another may step in and take it. Combination among the workers means death to this system of competition. It means mutual understanding, harmony of interests, fraternity of purpose and finally, industrial emancipation.

We organize to elevate our trade and craft from the degradation of low wages and long hours. We organize to obtain the full remuneration for the labor we perform, and to secure the leisure necessary to social enjoyment, intellectual improvement, and physical rest.

We organize to abolish piece work and the system of botch work which it produces, and thus advance the standard of skill and proficiency among our members.

We organize to rescue ourselves and class from the poverty and dependence, the misery and uncertainty that are clouding our lives and crushing our aspirations.

We organize to assist each other to secure employment, for mutual aid in case of sickness or disability, to protect each other's rights and redress our wrongs, and to obtain adequate legislation that will secure our wages from the unscrupulous sharks that infest our trade.

These are but few of the reasons why we have organized the BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA.

The employer of labor is such from no motive of humanity, or no desire to give employment for the workingman's benefit, but from motives of self-interest alone—to obtain as much profit as possible out of the workman's labor. In the employer's struggle to get rich, the workman is constantly squeezed for more profit, either in the shape of more work, longer hours or less pay. Even if constantly employed the workman gets barely enough to keep him in health and strength to perform the next day's labor.

Subdivision of labor is diminishing the necessity of skill in certain occupations; and the employment of machinery diminishes more and more the necessity for manual labor. And thus men are thrown out of employment. These industrial advancements are used not for the comfort and enjoyment of all, but for the benefit of the privileged few.

By this means business in various trades is monopolized by wealthy corporations and millionaires, and thus two distinct classes are being formed—the very rich and the very poor, *i. e., the aristocrats and the proletariat*. And this gulf of caste will widen more and more, unless we arouse and save ourselves.

To educate our class, to prepare it for the changes to come, to establish a system of co-operative industry in place of the wage system, to emancipate the workers from subjection to capitalists, these are our ultimate objects.

We organize to solve the labor question! We propose a peaceful and orderly solution of that question. Organization is imperative, or else in the struggle for existence, we will be so reduced that no alternative will be left but to rise in a blind, insensate struggle to be wiped out in our own blood.

THE TRADES CONGRESS.

Remarkable, indeed, is the influence that powerful and well organized bodies exercise on public opinion. There is not only physical, but moral strength in numbers. The Trades Unions of England, at one time proscribed and illegal, now command the notice and respect of the press, the Parliament, the leading thinkers, and entire body politic of Great Britain. The English press that once associated trades unions with stale beer and violent revolutionary twaddle, pays the greatest homage to the recent Trades Union Congress, held in London, Sept. 12-18. Long columns of favorable editorial and correct news reports are devoted to the congress.

And well may attention be paid to such a colossal body. When delegates representing over a million organized workers meet in convention, there is something that compels respect and enforces consideration. For the past fourteen years, annually, have the sessions of the Trades Unions Congress been held, and through its influence, legislation has been secured that reflects the highest credit upon the trades unions, and is a protection to them in many respects.

The acts among others which they have been instrumental in passing are the Employers' and Workmen's Act (not as previously called, master and servant), which *prevents* a workman being sent to prison, as formerly, for a breach of contract, and females and young persons from forfeiting wages for every paltry offense under arbitrary mill rules; the Trades Union Act which gives protection to the funds of Trades Societies; the amendment of the Conspiracy Laws, which up to that time enabled a person to be sent to prison for belonging to a trades organization; the shortening of the hours of labor in factories and workshops in 1874; the consolidation of the Factory and Workshop Acts, 1878, whereby over twenty acts of Parliament were, for simplicity, reduced to one, and the weights used in factories for weighing the twist and weft from the spinner, and the twist to the winder, and the measures for the length of cloth woven by the weaver—all these measures were brought under control of the Inspector of Weights and Measures; compensation for injuries to workmen while following their various occupations; the Summary Justice Act; and many other acts, too numerous to mention, coupled with the establishment of the principle admitting workmen into the staff of factory and workshop inspectors.

A grand work has been accomplished by these Annual Trades Congresses. And it is with the discipline of an army that every movement is made. A standing committee of eleven is elected at each annual session; this committee is called the Parliamentary Committee, and is empowered to act in accordance with the instructions of the congress, and to lay before Parliament the grievances of the working classes. The right of this committee to represent the working people has come to be thoroughly recognized by the Government, and successive ministers, whether Liberal or Conservative, have been careful to consult its opinions and weigh its power. Such a body as the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain and Ireland is a real Parliament of Labor, permanent and continuous. Step by step this congress has moved and brought with it its huge mass of constituents. It has removed political disabilities, acquired political power, and is marching steadily on in the path of progress and labor emancipation. And proud will we be when the workingmen of America have done as much and secured such power as our English brothers now possess.

The hope of our class lies in organizing as workers in our various craft societies, and by regularly attending to our own interests we will soon enforce justice at the hands of others. In our Unions, let us discuss questions that concern us, and our class; let us arouse class feeling and an *esprit du corps* among our members. The future belongs to the workers! For ages other classes have ruled in their turn, and were we in power we could do no worse, and certainly far better than those who now dictate our wages and hours, and shape our form of government.

Though England is deafened with spinning-wheels her people have not clothes; though she is black with digging of fuel, they die of cold; and though she has sold her soul for grain, they die of hunger.—*Ruskin.*

TO THE BROTHERHOOD.

President Edmonston's Advice.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12, 1881.

BROTHERS: The carpenters in convention assembled have formed a confederation, under the title of "Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America," for the purpose of uniting all in an earnest effort to advance the interests of the trade, morally, socially and pecuniarily.

That our vocation should occupy no mean position socially, is evident when we consider the skill required, and the fact of earning a living by supplying the necessities of the community in which we live, in contrast with other classes who support themselves through the follies and vices of their fellow-men. It behooves us to unite, and through association use our best endeavors to elevate our trade above that of mere wage-workers.

If our structure is to be a grand edifice, reflecting credit on its builders, let us do our work thoroughly, using only such materials as will insure durability. It rests with individual members as to the rapidity of growth and usefulness of our Brotherhood. *No one can escape the responsibility resting on him;* for if the work of construction be left to the architects alone it will only exist on paper.

The most important duty of each individual member is to *assert his position*, not only at his work, by studying his employer's interests justly and fairly, but by a constant course of conduct such as will command the respect both of his employer and the community in which he lives. One industrious workman, whose integrity of character is unimpeachable, will do more to elevate his trade than a host of drunken loafers. Let us resolve not to allow a disgusting, morbid appetite to dominate over the other senses, or through the false notion of sociability place in a brother's way a temptation that may transform him into a brute, deserving the contempt of all good men. Man is but a mere machine, that by the laws of attrition has a certain number of revolutions to make before it is worn out. But if stimulated by alcohol to a higher speed the end is—a sudden snap, a whirl of delirium, and dissolution.

It is not my purpose to write a dissertation on temperance, solely, nor have I deemed the few preceding paragraphs an unwise diversion. I feel justified in what I have written by my past experience with my fellow-workmen. Figures will demonstrate the fact that those who make a regular habit of indulging their appetites for strong drinks, spend enough in the course of an average life, if properly invested, to buy a home, a shop, and a supply of tools.

The next important duty we owe to the trade, as well as to our families, is to get a fair compensation for our daily labor. Public opinion undoubtedly estimates the *poorly-paid class as a low class*, and this appeals to our pride. Shall we remain content to be placed on a par with the "galley slave whipped to his dungeon," with no ambition beyond the bare necessaries of life? Old age will soon rank us as objects of charity to our employers, and to then give us employment at decidedly reduced wages will be considered a meritorious act. Chance will not secure to us a competency, or even provide a home to shelter us in old age. It is pluck that wins.

We cannot expect to accomplish our objects in a day. It will require patience and fortitude—two manly virtues that eminently fit us for our calling, and without which we cannot become proficient in the trade. Next to these, education is an able assistant to help us attain the objects of our Brotherhood. We must first understand the rights of Labor before we can intelligently defend or discuss its claims. We can all readily see the difference between a life of toil and a life of ease. But it is not easy to explain how one class, numerically the weaker, can tax the majority for a part of their hard earnings in order that they may be spared the fiat, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." We cannot expect to elevate our trade and better our condition by individual exertions alone, because we are not independent, and must have the assistance of others whose interests are identical with our own, in order that we may, through numbers, impress the dignity of our just demands on the public. If we are confident we are right let us convince our fellow-workmen, not by force, but by cool argument, conceding to them the right to differ with us in honest opinion.

"In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,
Be not dumb, driven cattle,
Be heroes in the strife."

G. EDMONSTON,
President B. of C. & J. of A.

ABOLISH POVERTY.

The man who depends on the will of another for his bread has no freedom.

Men will sell their liberties for bread. Men are serfs and slaves because they are poor. You can never enslave the rich. The power of discharge and the blacklist have no terrors for the man whose bread and butter is secure.

The slaves and serfs and oppressed in every country are the poor. The rich are always free in proportion to their wealth, and the poor are slaves in proportion to their poverty. Therefore, the only way to give freedom is to abolish poverty.—*Fall River Labor Standard.*

There is no foundation in nature or in natural law, why a set of words on parchment should give any one the dominion of land.—*Blackstone.*

THE Romans borrowed the art of architecture from the Greeks; and under Augustus, when good taste was the rule, carried it to a great degree of perfection. But it fell with the Western Empire, and was not recovered for the space of twelve centuries. During the last three centuries the architects of Italy, France, England, Germany and America, have employed themselves wholly in retrieving the primitive simplicity and beauty of ancient architecture.

Architect (to Mr. De Newvo Ritch, who is considering the front elevation of a projected residence)—"If you do not like those towers, Mr. Ritch, we can have them eliminated." Mr. De Newvo Ritch—"They're real han'some as they be; but if 'limination' on 'em would make 'em han'somer let's have 'em 'liminated."

Der Carpenter.

ST. LOUIS, DECEMBER, 1881.

Welche Wirkung haben Strikes?

II.

In unserer letzten Nummer erklärten wir den Ursprung und das Wesen der Strikes; heute wollen wir versuchen die Tragweite derselben unsern Lesern vorzuführen.

So wie der Sieg einer Schlacht das Selbstgefühl und den Muth der siegenden Armee stärkt und den Feind nach der entgegengesetzten Seite drängt, nämlich entmuthigt und schwächt, so wirkt auch der Sieg einer Arbeitseinstellung auf die Arbeiter. Alte Arbeiterorganisationen, welche schon manche Schlacht zwischen Arbeit und Kapital geschlagen, verschmerzen eine Niederlage leichter, als eine junge Union, und doch beginnen letztere die meisten Strikes. Dies ist sehr natürlich aber durchaus nicht immer gut. Wenn die Lage der Arbeiter eines Berufes so mißlich geworden ist, daß sie bei langer und schwerer Arbeit nur ein kümmerliches Dasein fristen, so ermannen sich oft diese Geplagten um die drückendsten Uebelstände abzuhelfen. Sie versammeln sich, gründen eine Union an ihrem Orte und versuchen nun durch Niederlegung der Arbeit eine Verbesserung ihrer Lage zu erringen. Ohne Kenntniß der Verhältnisse welche zwischen Kapitalisten und Arbeitern obwalten, ohne genügende Vorkehrungen getroffen zu haben, die Concurrenten fern zu halten, ohne Gelder in der Kasse zu haben um die Dürftigen unterstützen zu können gehen sie in die Schlacht. Sie glauben, daß ihre gerechte Sache schnell zum Siege führt. Die Bosse aber denken anders. Mitgefühl und Menschenliebe sind ihnen fremd, und verweigern deshalb hartnäckig die Forderungen der Arbeiter. Je länger der Strike dauert, je muthloser werden die Arbeiter, und nun beginnt das Zanken unter denselben. Einer schiebt die Schuld auf den Andern, bald ist Dieser ein Schuft und der Andere ein Lump und in einigen Tagen herrscht Uneinigkeit und Mißbehagen überall. Der Hunger stellt sich bei Einigen ein, weßhalb diese Reißaus nehmen und wieder in die alte Tretmühle gehen. Der Hunger ist ein Factor, an den die Arbeiter beim Beginn des Strikes nicht gedacht, der Hunger, diese moderne Sklavenpeitsche, ist es, welcher die Striker stillschweigend zusammenhauet. Bald ist die Niederlage der Arbeiter da und auf Jahre hinaus verschwinden sie vom Kampfplatz. Die Bosse aber sind übermüthiger und tyrannischer und fügen zur Macht noch den Spott. Die kapitalistischen Zeitungen lügen nun in die Welt hinein, die Striker wären lauter Faullenzer und Bummler, sie hetzen die Arbeiter gegen einander, so daß auch die besten zuletzt an ihrer Sache verzweifeln und schließlich von Nichts mehr wissen wollen.

Wir könnten zahlreiche Beispiele hier für anführen, wollen aber nur auf einige Strikes des letzten Jahres verweisen. Wo ist die Union der Straßenbahntreibern und Conducteuren in St. Louis wo die Brauer-Union in New York und Cincinnati, und die Küfer Union daselbst? Es ist noch ein kleiner Stamm vorhanden, aber die Masse hat das Vertrauen zu ihrer eigenen Sache verloren und das ist schlimm, sehr schlimm für sie selbst.

Strikes sollten daher nur mit größter Vorsicht und genügender Vorbereitung getroffen werden. Vor allem ist eine gute Organisation und eine gefüllte Kasse nothwendig, um solche verderbenbringende Kalamitäten zu vermeiden.

Die Arbeiter aber sollten sich nicht durch eine Niederlage entmuthigen lassen und wegen eines vergeblichen Kampfes die Flinte in's Korn werfen, nein, mit größerer Energie und nie versiegender Ausdauer sollten sie für die Vereinigung ihrer Berufsgenossen und die Verbesserung ihrer Klassenlage in die Schranken treten.

Der Zweck der Union.

Es giebt leider immer noch Arbeiter, welche das Wesen und den Zweck der Arbeiter-Union nicht begreifen; sie können es sich nicht vorstellen, daß der einzeln stehende Lohnarbeiter gar keinen Schutz hat und daher vollständig machtlos ist. Eine gute Union ist die Verkörperung der Kräfte vieler Einzelner oder die Gesammtkraft aller Betheiligten. Sie ist daher im Stande, das Interesse Aller besser zu wahren und zu befördern, als es der alleinstehende Arbeiter kann. Dadurch nun, daß Alle sich vereinigen um das Gesammtinteresse zu befördern, erhält jedes einzelne Mitglied mehr Ansehen, mehr Macht, bessere Bezahlung und bessere Behandlung.

Es giebt nun viele Zimmerleute, welche sagen: „Ja, die Union ist ganz gut, sie hat uns viel Vortheil gebracht, ich schaffe auch nicht unter dem Union-Preis," aber der Union treten sie doch nicht bei; da giebt es allerlei Ausreden und Entschuldigungen. Einige sagen: „Es giebt auch Union-Leute, welche unter dem Preis schaffen," oder: „die Leute, welche an der Spitze stehen, gefallen mir nicht;" Andere behaupten: „Nun, es wird so viel dummes Zeug geschwatzt, Jeder will klüger sein, als der Andere, so daß man selbst nicht weiß, wem man recht geben soll &c." Diese Leute bedenken nicht, daß es Pflicht ist, der Union beizutreten und dieselbe zu verbessern. Außerhalb derselben sein und dann über sie herziehen, kann jeder dumme Junge. Das allein Richtige ist, sich derselben anzuschließen und sie so gut und stark als möglich zu machen. Und wenn einzelne Kameraden den Unionlohn nicht erhalten, so ist dieses die Schuld der Nicht-Unionleute. Wenn die Union stark genug ist, so können wir den Boß controlliren. Wir verlangen einfach, daß er allen Kameraden den Unionlohn bezahlt. Weigert er sich, so läßt man seine Arbeit liegen. Hierdurch kommt er zu Verstand und dieses Exempel, einige Male durchgesetzt, wird den Unionlohn überall einführen. Unsere Kameraden in New York haben dieses seit einem Jahre stets mit Erfolg durchgeführt.

Die Union soll sich aber nicht allein auf die Regulirung des Lohnes beschränken, sondern sie sollte auch ihre eigene Krankenkasse haben, auf daß die Mitglieder, im Falle sie von einer Krankheit heimgesucht werden, nicht existenzlos sind. Was eine Loge kann, kann die Union auch. In der Zunftzeit hatten die Zimmergesellen überall ihre Krankenkassen und an den meisten Orten zwei: nämlich eine Zwangskrankenkasse, gewöhnlich die Kasse der Verheiratheten genannt, und die sogenannte Fremdenkasse. Der Beitrag war ein sehr geringer, weil unser Geschäftsleines der gesundesten ist, dafür aber mehr Unglücksfälle vorfallen. Eine gut geleitete und richtig verwaltete Krankenkasse hält die Mitglieder zusammen und befördert die Bekanntschaft und Verbrüderung sehr. Die Ceremonien und der Humbug, welchen die Logen machen, kann vollständig wegfallen.

Ferner wäre es sehr zu wünschen, daß in der Union nicht so viel Zeit mit bloßen Formen verschwendet würde und dafür eine belehrende Discussion über unser Geschäft stattfände. Die Unions, wie sie bisher gehandhabt sind, bieten den jungen Leuten durchaus nichts Anziehendes. Es giebt in unserem Geschäft so viel zu lernen, daß ein Menschenleben kaum hinreicht, um Alles zu wissen. Was der Ein nicht weiß, weiß der Andere, und so kann eine Discussion sehr belehrend wirken. Jedenfalls sollte jede Union einen Fragekasten errichten, wodurch schon etwas gewonnen ist. Für die älteren Mitglieder sollte die Union ein angenehmer Unterhaltungsplatz sein, für die Fremden und Unverheiratheten eine Heimath. Eine so geführte Union wird leicht das Vertrauen aller Geschäftsgenossen gewinnen und einen dauernden Bestand haben.

Versammlungsbericht.

St. Louis, den 15. Nov.

Der Constitution der Brüderschaft gemäß halten wir jetzt jeden Monat eine öffentliche Versammlung ab, in welcher die Arbeiterverhältnisse besprochen werden. Dies hat unserer Union schon eine Anzahl Mitglieder zugeführt. Diese Versammlungen finden regelmäßig jeden letzten Montag im Monat in unserm Vereinslocal, Ecke der Russel und Carondelet Avenue, statt. Die Verhandlungen werden in deutscher Sprache geführt und alle Zimmerleute sind freundlichst eingeladen, uns zu besuchen.

In der letzten Versammlung hielt Herr Gustav Luebkert einen längeren Vortrag über die geschlechtliche Entwickelungen des Arbeiterstandes. Redner zeigte, wie die Maschinen unsere Winterarbeit fornehmen, und wir bestrebt sein müßten, die Arbeitszeit abzukürzen, weil dieses das einzigste Mittel sei, um dem Arbeiter einen Vortheil der Maschinen zu Theil werden zu lassen, so lange als die Maschinen noch den Arbeitern feindlich gegenüber ständen Nach dem Vortrage wurde noch manche Frage an denselben gerichtet, welche derselbe ausführlich beantwortete, wofür die Versammlung ihm reichlich Beifall schenkte. An der Discussion betheiligte sich auch unter anderen Kamerad Wittmer von Union No. 2.

Mit kameradschaftlichem Gruß,

Caspar Heep,
Sekr. von Union No. 3.

Auch in Deutschland lebt der roheste Aberglaube, den man Jahrzehnte lang ausgestorben glaubte, lustig wieder auf, woran selbstverständlich die von oben herab treibhäuslerisch gepflegte Rechtgläubigkeit der Geistlichen schuld ist. Die „Danziger Zeitung" erzählt, daß im Dorfe Stangenwalde eine alte einsame Wittwe beschuldigt wurde, eine andere Wittwe behext und krank gemacht zu haben. Die Letztere, als sie an der Hütte der Ersteren vorbeifuhr, konnte ihr Pferd nicht von der Stelle weichen, und als sie darauf krank wurde, sollte die Erstere sie behext haben. Diese wurde unter furchtbaren Drohungen an das Bett der Kranken geschleppt und aufgefordert, den Teufel aus ihr auszutreiben, und als sie das nicht konnte, gezwungen, Schnitte in drei ihrer Finger zu machen und der Kranken das Blut saugen zu lassen. Darauf fühlte diese sich besser, und nun sollte die vermeintliche Hexe gehängt werden. Ehe es aber dazu kam, wurde sie gerettet; war aber vorher mit Pantoffeln und Schusterleisten um den Kopf halbtodt geschlagen worden.

Die Wahlen in Deutschland.

Mit banger Ahnung sehen alle Freunde des Rechts und der Menschenliebe den Wahlen in Deutschland entgegen. Die Blut- und Eisenpolitik des tyrannischen Ministers wurde dem deutschen Volke zur Anerkennung vorgelegt. Mit nie dagewesener Polizeimacht und Gewaltherrschaft wurden die deutschen Arbeiter von dem mächtigen Kanzler eingeschüchtert und verfolgt. Die deutsche Regierung hat ein Spionniersystem eingeführt, das schlimmer ist als in China und Japan. Arbeiter, die Muth haben ihre Meinung frei zu äußern, werden der Heimath verwiesen Die Briefpost ist nicht mehr sicher. Die Polizei öffnet und unterschlägt was ihr gut dünkt. Eine solche Schandwirthschaft hat selbst unter dem Hallunken Metternich nicht geherrscht, wie jetzt der Schnappsbrenner Bismarck eingeführt hat.

Was noch fehlt: ist, daß jeder Deutsche unter hundert Jahre 25 zweimal die Woche aufgezählt erhält. Hiedurch würde selbst die dickste Haut aufgerüttelt und der schlafende deutsche Michel schließlich erwachen und mit der ganzen Ausbeuterbande tabula rasa machen. Nun vorläufig geschieht das noch nicht, aber einen guten Nasenstüber haben die feinen Herren doch bekommen, freilich noch nicht stark genug um Bismarck's Cuirassier-Rüssel zu Pomade zu quetschen, aber gefühlt hat er's doch.

Seine zwei Lieblingswünsche sind ihm gehörig versalzen. Es sind: 1) Alle Socialdemokraten zu vertilgen, und 2) den Fortschrittlern die Stadtverwaltung Berlins zu entreißen.

Gegen die Socialdemokraten ist Alles heute erlaubt. Sie können eingesperrt, auf den Schub gebracht, beraubt und geplündert werden und die ganze deutsche Polizei ist ihnen auf den Hals gehetzt. Bismarck glaubte hiedurch die Kerle los zu werden, aber es ist „anerscht" gekommen; statt 7 sind 15 Socialdemokraten in den Reichstag gewählt. Wie sich seine drei Haare wohl bei dieser Nachricht gekrümmt haben! Gegen die Fortschrittler organisirte er die Judenhetze. Es sind nämlich im Stadtrath in Berlin sehr viele Juden, welche bei allen Angelegenheiten den Ausschlag geben. Und das ärgert ihn. Bismarck weiß, daß die Kerle bloße Maulhelden sind, und wenn's zum Klappen kommt, alle in's Mauseloch kriechen. Bei jeder Wahl machen sie ein gewaltiges Geschrei von Freiheit und Rechte ꝛc., wodurch sie die dummen Spießbürger zu ködern wissen. So ganz scharf mag Bismarck diese Schreier auch nicht anfassen, denn sie haben heidenmäßig viel Geld, und wenn er in Noth kommt, borgen sie es ihm, natürlich nicht aus Patriotismus und Freiheitsliebe, das ist nur Aushängeschild, sondern der Prozentchen wegen. Aber er möchte ihr Geschrei gerne tonlos verhallen lassen und um das zu ermöglichen hat er die Judenhetze in Scene gesetzt. Ein Geheul gegen das andere ist heute in Berlin Mode. Aber wenn der Mensch Pech hat, so wird er überschrieen, und so hat's dem Dreihaarigen diesmal in Verein mit den Wahlen gegangen. Die Fortschrittler haben in ganz Berlin gesiegt. Die beiden Arbeiterkandidaten Wilhelm Hasenclever und August Bebel sind mit geringer Stimmenmehrzahl geschlagen.

Angesichts der Schwierigkeiten welche den Arbeitern in Deutschland von der Regierung bereitet werden, haben dieselben Heldenthaten verrichtet und ohne zu schmeicheln können wir sagen: „Die deutschen Brüder sind die fortgeschrittensten Vorkämpfer der gesammten Arbeiterklasse aller Völkern." Hoffen wir, daß sie es ebenfalls hier zu Lande werden.

Unsere Kameraden in Berlin erscheinen wieder auf dem Kampfplatze. Die „Berliner Staatszeitung" berichtet darüber Folgendes:

Zwei größere Versammlungen der Zimmergesellen fanden am Montag- und Dienstag Abend im neuen Gesellschaftshause in der Kottbuserstraße statt. Am Montag Abend verhandelte daselbst eine Generalversammlung der Berliner Zimmerer, in welcher Hr. Schönstein über das jüngste Antwortschreiben des Meisterbundes auf die Gesellenvorstellung vom 9. d. M., betreffend die gütliche Festsetzung eines täglichen Minimallohnes von 3 Mk. für die Wintermonate, referirte. Das von Hrn. Borstell gezeichnete Schreiben weist abermals das Ansuchen der Gesellen inbetreff der Firirung eines Minimallohnes als unerfüllbar mit dem Hinweis auf früher ertheilte Bescheide dahin zurück, daß der Bund seinen Mitglieder keine Vorschriften über den an die Gesellen zu zahlenden Lohn machen könne, und daß lediglich die Leistungen des einzelnen Gesellen zum Maßstab für den an ihn zu zahlenden Lohn genommen werden müßten. Uebrigens sei der Vorstand des Bundes eventuell gern bereit, mit der Gesellen-Commission, falls diese es noch wünsche, zu verhandeln. Referent Schönstein empfahl als zweckmäßig, auf letzteres Anerbieten des Bundesvorstandes der Meister einzugehen und zu versuchen, ob nicht durch mundliche Verhandlungen ein besseres Resultat für die Gesellen auf gütlichem Wege zu erzielen sei. Nach längerer und animirter Discussion faßte die Versammlung einstimmig eine von Hrn. Marzian eingebrachte Resolution, in welcher die Siebener-Commission mit der Fortsetzung der Verhandlungen beauftragt wird, zu dem Zwecke. „einen Minimallohnsatz für die Wintermonate von 3 Mk. pro Tag (und Achtstundenarbeit), sowie für nächstes Frühjahr von 4 Mk. pro Tag (und Zehnstundenarbeit) zu vereinbaren, auch über ein von den Gesellen zu errichtendes Arbeitsnachweisbureau und über die Beseitigung der Schwindelconcurrenz mit den Meistern in Unterhandlung zu treten." Endlich enthält die Resolution auch die Erklärung, „daß die in Meisterkreisen vorherrschende Auffassung, die jetzige Bewegung der Gesellen werde nur von solchen „Rädelsführern" inscenirt, eine nicht zutreffende, die Bewegung vielmehr nur der unverfälschte Ausdruck der infolge der gedruckten Lage vorhandenen Mißstimmung der Zimmerer sei." — Aus dem hierauf vom Kassirer Marzian erstatteten monatlichen Kassenbericht über den „Generalfonds" geht hervor, daß die Einnahmen des Fonds im vorigen Monat 377 Mk. 33 Pf., die Ausgaben 88 Mk. 95 Pf. betragen haben. Die Versammlungen des neuen Zimmer-Vereins finden allwöchentlich am Dienstag Abend im Neuen Gesellschaftshause statt. In der am Dienstag Abend im gleichen Loka. abgehaltenen Mitgliederversammlung des „Vereins zur Wahrung der Interessen der Zimmergesellen Berlins" wurde beschlossen, die 250 Collegen, welche sich ursprünglich noch durch Unterschriften zum Beitritt in den Verein verpflichtet hatten, ohne hinterher demselben beigetreten zu sein, jetzt energisch zur Erfüllung ihrer moralischen Verpflichtung aufzufordern, ferner: diejenigen Charlottenburger Collegen, welche, etwa 100 an der Zahl, den Wunsch nach Aufnahme in den hiesigen Verein ausgesprochen, unbedenklich in den Verein aufzunehmen, insoweit dieselben der hiesig. Gewerks- Kranken-, Sterbe- und Invalidenkasse als Mitglieder angehören. Den übrigen dortigen Collegen, welche einer anderen Kasse angehören, soll vorbehalten bleiben, erst an den Verein die Anzeige gelangen zu lassen, in welcher Anzahl sie ihm beizutreten wünschen, worauf die weiteren Maßnahmen getroffen werden würden.

Für St. Louis.

Die Carpenter Union Nr. 3 ladet alle Kameraden zu folgenden 2 öffentlichen Versammlungen ein:

Am Sonntag den 27. d. M. Vormittags 10 Uhr findet eine Extra-Versammlung der Union Nr. 3 statt.

Tagesordnung: Vortrag des Herrn Gustav Lübkert über Dachconstruction (Auslegung von Raftern ꝛc.)

Montag Abends 8 Uhr öffentliche Mitglieder Versammlung: Tagesordnung: 1. Der Tradesunion Congreß in Pittsburg. 2. Der achtstündige Arbeitstag.

Beide Versammlungen werden im Vereinslokale der Union Nr. 3 S. W. Ecke der Carondolet und Russel Avenue abgehalten.

Alle Carpenter sind freundlichst eingeladen.

C. Heep, Sekretär.

Die Universalisten von Massachusetts sind die einzige Religionsgemeinschaft, welche sich gegen den Geist des Spiels, der Spekulation und Gaunerei erklärt, welcher die Sittlichkeit des Volkes untergräbt. Sie haben in Convention die Ballspiele, Dauerläuferei, Pferdewettrennen, Wettbootfahrten und Poole als „unchristlich" verdammt. — Hätten sie anstatt „unchristlich" unmenschlich, unsittlich gesagt und die Verdammung auf Geldwetten beschränkt, so könnten wir ganz mit ihnen einverstanden sein. Leibesübungen in gewissen Schranken sind doch als solche nicht nachtheilig.

Wenn nächsten Sommer die südliche Pacific-Eisenbahn von New Orleans bis San Francisco fertig sein wird, sollen Auswanderer über diese Linie um $40—50 von Liverpool nach San Francisco befördert werden. — Was sie dort sollen, wo die wohlfeile Chinesenarbeit massenhaft zu haben ist, und der Großgrundbesitz sich immer mehr ausbildet, das hat man wohl nicht recht überlegt — oder sollen Europäer „als Dünger auf dem Acker amerikanischer Kultur" dienen?

Versammlung in Philadelphia. Herr P. J. McGuire, Großsekretär der Bruderschaft der Zimmerleute und Schreiner, sprach gestern (9. November) in einer gut besuchten Versammlung von Berufsgenossen über die Nothwendigkeit einer gründlichen und umfassenden Organisation aller Gewerkschaften und der der Zimmerleute und Schreiner im Speziellen. Die Ausführungen des Redners waren überzeugend, und bewiesen von Neuem das bekannte Talent McGuire's als praktischen Organisator. Ohne nach Beifall haschen zu wollen, wurde ihm derselbe reichlich und wohlverdient zu Theil. (Phil. Tagblatt.)

Aufruf an die Gewerkvereine.

Hier geben wir einen sehr interessanten Auszug aus einem Aufruf des Centralraths der „Vereinigten Gewerkschaften von New York und Umgegend“:

„Mitarbeiter! Das Wiederaufblühen der Geschäfte hat in den letzten Jahren eine allgemeine Regsamkeit unter den Mitgliedern unserer Klasse zur Folge gehabt, und in allen Theilen unseres Landes eine große Anzahl von Arbeiterorganisationen gezeitigt, welche zum großen Theil zu den besten Hoffnungen für die Zukunft berechtigen. Die bei Weitem größte Anzahl von Strikes endigte mit Siegen der Arbeiter und in zahllosen Fällen war kein Strike, ja nicht einmal eine Drohung mit einem solchen vonnöthen, um sämmtliche von den Arbeitern gestellte Forderungen durchzusetzen; es ist also wohl kein denkender Arbeiter mehr im Umkreise unserer Metropole, der den Nutzen der Organisation nicht längst eingesehen und sich mit seinen Fachgenossen zu einem Gewerkverein zusammengeschlossen hätte.

Es ist jedoch ein Fehler, das Errungene zu überschätzen, — als ein Produkt seiner eigenen Kraft und Intelligenz anzusehen, was man zum großen Theile besonders günstigen Umständen zu verdanken hat, und die in den letzten Jahren erreichte bessere Lebenshaltung ganz auf Rechnung der noch immer unvollkommenen Organisation der arbeitende Klasse zu setzen, was zum größten Theil Folge der mächtig aufblühenden Geschäfte und des dadurch herbeigeführten Leerwerdens des Arbeitsmarktes war. Im Gegentheil, Zeiten sind in Aussicht — vielleicht schon in den nächsten Jahren — wo es Sache der bestehenden Arbeitervereinigungen sein wird, ihre wahre Stärke zu erproben, und dann wird sich's zeigen, wie viele derselben weit genug fortgeschritten sind, um den Kampf um's Dasein siegreich bestehen zu können.

Vereinzelt würde dieses nur verhältnißmäßig Wenigen möglich sein, die älteren Gewerkvereine haben das längst eingesehen und mit großem Erfolge nationale Organisationen geschafft, welche sich nicht allein die Erringung und Aufrechterhaltung eines vernünftigen Lohnsatzes, sondern auch Organisirung des Unterstützungswesens zur Aufgabe machen. Weil aber eine nationale Organisation noch nicht genügt, um einen Gewerkverein vor allen Unfällen sicher zu stellen, da selbst eine solche beim Hereinbrechen einer längeren flauen Zeit in der betreffenden Geschäftsbranche eine Attacke auf die Lebenshaltung der darin Beschäftigten nicht auszuhalten im Stande ist, haben die älteren Gewerkvereine in allen größeren Städten des Landes ihre Kraft durch locale Centralisationen, sog. Trades-Councils, zu stärken gewußt.

Ebenso wie kein Arbeiter seiner Gewerkschaft fern bleiben darf, ist auch keine Gewerkschaft berechtigt, sich von den gemeinsamen Bestrebungen ihrer Klasse abzuschließen; und diese Bestrebungen sind keine anderen, als die jeder Einzelne im Privatleben wie in seiner Gewerkschaft schon längst verfolgt, nämlich: Organisirung von Gewerkvereinen und Beförderung der Einigkeit unter denselben, Erzwingung von Gesetzen im Interesse der Arbeiter, Erringung und Aufrechterhaltung eines vernünftigen Lohnsatzes und Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit.“

Unser Kamerad P. J. McGuire ist glücklich hier wieder angelangt und bereits tüchtig für unsere Brüderschaft an der Arbeit.

Der Verein der Zimmerleute von New York hat am 6. November eine sehr erfolgreiche Versammlung abgehalten. Das Kranken-Comite berichtet, dem bei der Arbeit verunglückten Mitgliede Dickhaut $91.00 ausbezahlt zu haben. Nach dessen erfolgtem Ableben erhielt die Wittwe in Anbetracht, daß der Verstorbene mit seinen Beiträgen im Rückstand blieb, nur $25 Sterbegeld ausbezahlt. Das Ball-Comite berichtete, daß die Netto-Einnahmen des Balles $315.00 betrugen. Es wurde beschlossen, die Hälfte dieses Betrages an acht Wittwen solcher Mitglieder, die bei der Arbeit verunglückten, nebst einigen Waisen zu vertheilen. Die Arbeiter von Carrell & Meißner, wurde beschlossen, müssen in der nächsten Sonntagsversammlung in corpore erscheinen. 19 neue Mitglieder wurden aufgenommen. Der Verwalter des Arbeitsbüreaus berichtet, daß das Geschäft außerordentlich gut gehe; er habe Nachfrage nach 30 Arbeitern zu Unionlöhnen und sei außer Stande, diese Plätze zu besetzen, da es an Leuten fehle. Hierauf stellte der Vorsitzende der Versammlung, P. J. McGuire, den Sekretär der Internationalen Union der Zimmerleute, vor. Dieser hielt eine kurze Rede, in welcher er eine Parallele zwischen den Löhnen zog, die vor und nach der Gründung der Union gezahlt wurden. Er ermahnte die Mitglieder, treu bei der Union auszuharren und deren Regeln und Gesetze streng zu beachten. Der Rede folgte lebhafter Beifall. Die Angelegenheit des Zimmermeisters Frank Schwab, welcher einem seiner Arbeiter $2.75 anstatt $3.00 Tagelohn zahlte, wurde daraufhin aufgenommen. Das Comite, welches die Angelegenheit untersucht hatte, berichtete, daß der betr. Arbeiter vollberechtigt sei, $3.00 pro Tag zu verlangen. Es wurde deßhalb beschlossen, den betr. Meister aufzufordern, den fehlend n Betrag nachzuzahlen, widrigenfalls sein Shop als Strikeshop zu erklaren sei. Die Delegaten der Meister Schmeckenbecker und Hein berichteten, daß ihre Bosse die neunstündige Arbeitszeit einzuführen beabsichtigen. Der Verein beschloß, daß gegen die Verringerung der Arbeitsstunden nichts einzuwenden sei, hingegen wird der Verein fest darauf bestehen, daß keine Lohnabzüge gemacht werden dürfen. Darauf Vertagung.

In Paris striken augenblicklich die Zimmerleute. Die Unternehmer steifen sich sehr, aber die Arbeiter sind entschlossen, auszuharren, und sie werden es auch, denn sie gebieten über eine gefüllte Kriegskasse. Um sich noch wirksamer gegen den kapitalistischen Widerstand zu waffnen, will die Gewerkschaft jetzt einen eigenen Zimmerplatz ankaufen, und hat ihnen die Volksbank bereits ein Darlehen von 500,000 Frks. zu diesem Zwecke angeboten. Jedes Mitglied hätte sich dann zu einer monatlichen Abzahlung von zehn Franken zu verpflichten. So geringes Vertrauen wir in die selbsthilferischen Produktivgenossenschaften setzen, so große Freunde sind wir von solchen Genossenschaften, hinter denen ganze Gewerkschaften stehen die im Interesse der Gesammtheit verwaltet werden, und deren Erträge nicht dazu dienen, die Ausbeutung zu vermehren, sondern die Arbeiterschaft im Kampfe um die Existenz zu stärken. Deßhalb wünschen wir aus vollem Herzen, daß das Projekt der Pariser Zimmerleute sich verwirkliche.

R. Y. B.

Brüderschafts-Nachrichten.

Der Gewerkschafts-Congreß in Pittsburg war von 125 Delegaten besucht, welche 216,000 organisirte Arbeiter repräsentirten. Eine nationale Verbindung aller Gewerksschaften wurde beschlossen und ein Comite von fünf Personen erwählt, welche die Forderungen der Gewerkschaften vor den Congreß in Washington zu bringen haben. Wir kommen noch hierauf in unserer nächsten Nummer zurück. — Bruder Allen in Philadelphia, der von unserer Convention in Chicago als Delegat erwählt wurde, konnte wegen Geldmangel nicht dort erscheinen. — Hoffentlich wird unsere Brüderschaft nächstes Jahr auf bessern Füßen stehen.

Die Carpenter Union No. 3 in St. Louis hält am 10. Decbr. in der Tyroler-Halle ihr Stiftungsfest ab.— Alle Carpenter sind freundlichst eingeladen daran Theil zu nehmen.

In Pierce City, Mo., und Ottumwha, Jo., sind unsere Kameraden im Begriff, lokale Unions zu bilden, dieselben wollen sich der Brüderschaft anschließen. Die Washington Union hat in Alexandria, Va., und Frederick, Md., lokale Unions gebildet.

In Cincinnati ist leider eine Spaltung in der dortigen Union eingetreten. Die alte Union repräsentirt mehr die Außenarbeiter, während die neue Union mehr Shoparbeiter enthält. Beide Unions wollen sich der Brüderschaft anschließen. Es ist zu hoffen, daß sie Hand in Hand mit einander gehen werden.

Unsere Kameraden in Belleville, Ills., halten am Sonntag, den 4. Decbr. eine öffentliche Versammlung ab. Kamerad Lübkert von St Louis hat eine Einladung erhalten, dort zu sprechen. Derselbe wird zur bestimmten Zeit dort erscheinen.

Die Union in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia und Washington machen sehr gute Fortschritte, ebenso in Buffalo und Cleveland; dagegen haben die Zimmerleute in Baltimore sich noch nicht der Union angeschlossen. Sie haben aber eine gute Union, welche zur heimlichen Organisation ohne Namen gehört

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An alle lokale Unions.

Der Beitrag zur Brüderschaft fängt mit dem Monat August an, und es ist Pflicht jeder Union, denselben regelmäßig jeden Monats einzusenden, damit der Sekretär die nothwendigen Ausgaben bestreiten kann.

Indem jetzt viele Ausgaben zu bestreiten sind, sehen wir uns genöthigt, für jede 100 Nummern des „Carpenter“ $3 zu verlangen, wenigstens so lange, bis die deutschen Constitutionen, Reisekarten 2c. bezahlt sind.

Die October-Nummer des „Carpenter“ konnte nicht erscheinen, weil die eingegangenen Gelder nicht hinreichten, um die Druckkosten zu bezahlen.

Die Zimmerleute in New Orleans und in Hamilton, Canada, wollen sich der Brüderschaft anschließen. Die Union in New Orleans hat bereits $5 für einen Charter eingesandt.

Irland's Kampf gegen das Land-Monopol.

„Dein Wohl, mein England, mein theures Vaterland, du bist das reichste Land auf Erden,“ rief einst ein englischer Proletarier aus und sprang von Hunger getrieben in die Themse. — Dieser Narr, was nützte ihm sein England mit all' seinen Schätzen, er hatte nicht so viel, um seinen Magen mit Kartoffeln zu füllen. Der sogenannte Patriotismus machte ihm sein Leiden vergessen. Lange genug hat die kapitalistische Erziehung die Arbeiter Englands zu geistlosen Arbeitssclaven gemacht und noch heute sind dieselben von dem nationalen Hochmuthsdünkel nicht befreit. Hat doch in den letzten Parlamentsverhandlungen der englische Arbeiter-Candidat Broadhurst für die Zwangsacte in Irland gestimmt. Derselbe ist ein hervorragendes Mitglied der englischen Trade-Unions, und weiß trotzdem noch nicht, daß die volksfeindlichen Gesetze in Irland zugleich auch die Arbeiter Englands drücken.

Der Kampf der Land-League in Irland ist kein bloßer politischer Kampf gegen die englische Herrschaft, nein, er ist ein viel weit gehender, er ist ein Kampf für die allgemeine Menschheit. Das Fenierthum repräsentirt den ersteren, die Land-League den letzteren. — Die Landbarone England's forderten von Jahr zu Jahr mehr Rente, so daß es schließlich dem irländischen Bauer unmöglich war, dieselbe zahlen zu können. „Keine Rente mehr“ ist jetzt die Parole und das ist vom Standpunkt des natürlichen Rechtes allein richtig.

Niemand hat von Natur aus das Recht, die Früchte der Arbeit seines Nebenmenschen für sich zu beanspruchen. Dies ist der Cardinalpunkt der ganzen socialen Frage, die aber leider nicht von den Irländern allein gelöst werden kann, sondern nur, wenn die Landarbeiter von ganz Britannien mit derselben Energie dafür kämpfen wie die Irländer. Wie sehr die Geldaristokraten in England dies fürchten, leuchtet aus den Gewaltmaßregeln hervor, welche das Parlament gegen die Bewegung anwendet. Alle Versammlungen sind verboten, die Redner und Leiter der Land-League werden in die Gefängnisse geworfen und das ganze Land wird in eine Kaserne verwandelt. Wo immer das Volk anfängt, sich gegen die Blutsauger aufzulehnen, da läßt die Kapitalistenklasse die Regimenter aufführen um mit Kartätschen die Vertheidiger des Menschenrechts hinzuschlachten.— Mit weiser Mäßigung haben die Irländer bis jetzt den schwierigen Kampf geführt, mögen sie fortfahren, auf dieser Bahn, und es wird die Zeit kommen, wo sie nicht allein mehr im Kampfe gegen die Geldmacht stehen, sondern die Arbeiter in allen Ländern dieselbe Forderung aufstellen und dann ist der Sieg gesichert.

Die Zahl der Bankrotte in der Union betrug in den ersten drei Vierteljahren 1881 ansehnlich mehr als im Vorjahre, nämlich 4,387 mit $47,700,404 Verbindlichkeiten und blos $24,800,513 Deckungsmitteln gegenüber 3,268 Bankrotten mit 340,110,480 Verbindlichkeiten und $20,550,510 Deckungsmitteln in derselben Zeit des Vorjahres. Bis zum Ende des Jahres wird, allen Aussichten nach die Menge und Größe der Bankrotte denen des schlimmen Jahres 1879 wieder fast gleichgekommen sein.

Bearing One Another's Burdens.

Men, whose boast it is that ye
Come of fathers brave and free,
If there breathes on earth a slave,
Are ye truly free and brave?
If ye do not feel the chain
When it works a brother's pain,
Are ye not born slaves, indeed,
Slaves unworthy to be freed?

Is true freedom but to break
Fetters for your own dear sake.
Then in hard-won ease forget
That we owe mankind a debt?
No! true freedom is to share
All the chains our brothers bear,
And with heart and hand to be
Earnest to make others free.

They are slaves who fear to speak
For the fallen and the weak;
They are slaves who will not choose
Hatred, scoffing and abuse,
Rather than in silence shrink
From the truth they needs must think;
They are slaves who dare not be,
In the right with two or three.—
[James Russell Lowell.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Nov. 11.—I have a club of subscribers for your paper and we are well pleased with it. Not long since we organized a Carpenters' Union in this city, and are now about one hundred strong. We expect to have a powerful union soon. The chips of this city badly need a union.

J. D. CAMPBELL.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Oct. 29.—Trade is fair; wages, $2 to $2.25 per day of ten hours. Nearly all contractors have cut down the time to nine hours per day, and pay accordingly. The cost of living is higher this fall than last. All carpenters employed at present, but the outlook for winter is not extra good.

JAS. K. WHITESIDE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Since the National Convention we have not had a meeting that we did not add two or three members to our roll. This tends to show how the Brotherhood is appreciated in our city, where formerly we were at a stand-still. THE CARPENTER is a welcome guest in our city among even non-union men.

J. C. SCHIEDER.

TORONTO, CANADA—We have formed a Trades Council with following trades unions in it: Tailors, stone-cutters, bakers, bricklayers, plasterers, cigar-makers, amalgamated carpenters, laborers, seamen, typographical, moulders, custom shoemakers, and wholesale shoemakers. Several other trades unions are taking steps to join the council. Carpenters' trade is very brisk, and we have about 1,600 carpenters in the city. Wages are as low as last spring.

J. ROSE.

BOSTON, MASS.—Our branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters is steadily increasing in numbers, but not so rapidly as it should. This section of country presents many obstacles to the advancement of trades union ideas among our craft. The result is smaller wages and longer hours than we ought to have. We, members of the Amalgamated, wish for the entire success of the Brotherhood lately formed. We hope and expect the two societies will always work in harmony, as we are marching to the same goal, although by different routes.

GEO. ROTHWELL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 14.—We have effected a combination of building trades in this District, under the title of "Confederation of Labor, D. C." All organized trades unions of building trades are represented, except the colored hod-carriers, who are too suspicious to join the movement. The object of this confederation is not to work on any job with a scab bricklayer, plasterer, painter, carpenter, mason, etc. The bricklayers and plasterers have all the men of their trades in their unions, except three or four scabs, so that scab carpenters in this District will have a hard time of it now to get work with union bricklayers and plasterers.

G. EDMONSTON.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Nov. 10—On September 3, nine carpenters employed by Mr. Oliver Braiden, at Horticultural Hall, fell a distance of twenty-six feet to the ground, owing to the giving way of a scaffold which had been improperly erected by the plasterer boss. One man, Charles Robb, suffered a compound fracture of the leg, and the others were cut and bruised. Mr. Braiden has done what few bosses would do; he has paid the injured men their wages in full for the time they have been disabled; he also pays $10 a week for the care of Bro. Robb in Pennsylvania Hospital. Boss carpenters such as Mr. Braiden are not often found; hence he should receive the hearty good wishes of the men of our trade.

Work in this city is fair, with good prospects for the winter. Wages remain firm at $2.50 per day; a few are getting $2.75. The eight-hour question is being thoroughly discussed in our business meetings. Carpenters are waking up to the idea that they want less hours of work per day and more money; hence they see no relief only in the eight-hour system. The total number of carpenters in this city is 3,600, and that is more than sufficient to do the work this winter. Traveling chips will please go over the river to Jersey unless they are solid union men and good mechanics.

The Carpenters' Association of this city sends greeting to the B. of C. & J. of A. We promise to follow the good example of our Chicago brothers at our next convention in Philadelphia, August, 1882. Let the Brotherhood increase; we will entertain all the delegates. Great praise is due the Chicago boys for their worthy effort in making the visit of the delegates last August so agreeable.

The stone-cutters struck lately for nine hours a day and $3, and got it after a week's strike, and they are now considering how to make the bosses pay them for lost time on strike. They are well organized.

BRICK TOP.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Nov. 8.—Trade is very good; in fact we have no cause to complain of the season so far; good hands have no trouble to find employment, while the average hands have had but little idle time. Wages are still $2 to $2.50, with offers within the past two weeks of $2.75 for good hands. Hours of labor on private work are from 7 a. m. till sundown—a little over nine hours per day—for five days in the week, and eight hours on Saturday. On government work the prevailing time is ten hours per day from March 21 to September 21, and eight hours per day the rest of the year.

The question of establishing nine hours as a day's work for the short season (from October 15 to March 15) was discussed by our union last night, and after considerable discussion it was voted down, and a substitute was adopted, "that we allow no reduction in pay on account of the short days."

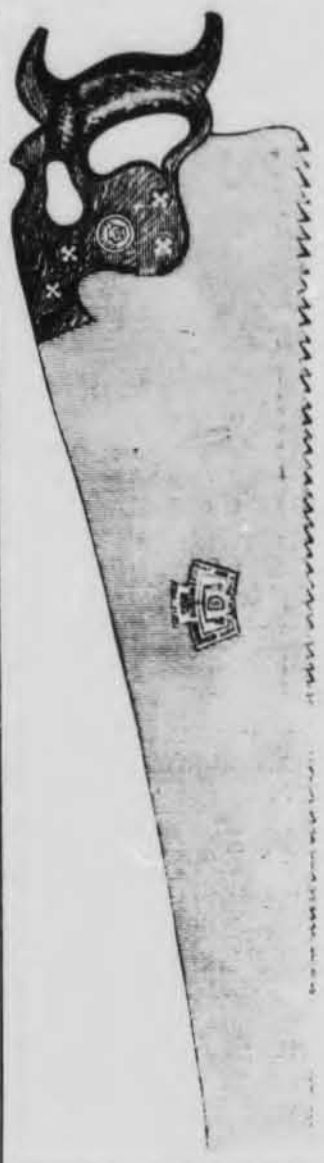
On all private work the contract system prevails; the government pretends to do its work by the day, but is fast falling into the contract system, letting out by contract its entire work and sub-contracting various branches in others.

The cost of living here is from $1.25 to $2 per day. Of course it is a well-known fact that mechanics do not live off the fat of the land, nor do they wear broadcloth, although in my opinion, for the amount of brain and muscle we use, we are fully entitled to both. Our union is in good working order, and we have the best material in the craft, and are working hard to increase our roll of membership. The attendance at the meetings is encouraging and our members mean business.

S. B. COOPER.

We are indebted to the *Hayes Valley Advertiser*, San Francisco, for the following: "The *Carpenter* is a very reliable paper, published monthly, at St. Louis, by the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. It is an eight-paged paper, printed half in English and half in German, and judging from the contents of the English half, we should call it well worthy of the support of all woodworkers and Trades Unions generally."

—A congress of the building trades of France will soon be held. A call for that purpose has been circulated, and a national union of the building trades will be formed.



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